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B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson..... 9th "
* CLYDE	4199	E.H. Gordon..... 16th "
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	F. Cole..... 23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	J. R. Lendon .. 30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe .. 7th May.
* CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon .. 14th "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt .. 21st "
† SHANNON	4189	J. R. Lendon .. 28th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews. 4th June.
† CLYDE	4099	E. H. Gordon.. 11th "
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B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. Jephson ..... 2nd July.
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ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
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Madame SCHULTZ.

3 Phantasie Wolfram's .....Lied an den Abendstern (Tannhauser) .....Wagner.
Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
with string accompaniment.

4 Piano Solo ...{(1) Prelude and Fugue in C. Minor .....Bach. (2) Mazurk Suedoise .....Chaminade.
Miss DOUSS.

5 Song .....The Worker .....Gounod.
Madame LILY HOWARD.

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6 Chorus .....Spinning Chorus (Der fliegende Hollander) .....Wagner.
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Madame KOENIG.
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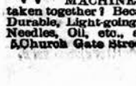
Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF SPARTA..	6,800	J. Black	About the 20th April, 1898.



THESE STEAMERS are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.
Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers.
Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 26th March, 1898.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM and Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following VALUABLE RACE HORSES, at the Grand Stand, Race Course, after the Races are over on SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1898 :—

Blk A Galloway	President.
Ch A Pony	Ringleader.
B W Pony	Tyro.
B A Galloway	Manilla.
B A Pony	Yussuf.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1898, for SUPPLYING and laying 4 inch NEW CAST IRON PIPES, on the new road on the Tardeo Flats and for works in connection therewith.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 700 (seven hundred) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 28th March, 1898. 4

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.		1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	,,	0 15
Do. No. II	,,	0 14
Do. No. III	,,	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	,,	0 12
PEKOE DUST	,,	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolite Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong, Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, for the supply of :—

600 TONS OF RANGOON MOULMEIN OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

Deliveries to commence on 1st May next.
Tenders to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.
Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 25th March, 1898.

ESTATE COLONEL WALTER SCOTT PEAT.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late WALTER SCOTT PEAT, COLONEL, Bombay Staff Corps, who died at West Kensington, London, in the County of Middlesex, on the 2nd April, 1897, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, a Member of the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 18th March, 1898.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby that given on and after SATURDAY, the 26th March, 1898, the SAUGOR-DAMOH SECTION of this Railway will be OPENED for all descriptions of Traffic.
From that date, the following will be the timing of the Train between BINA and DAMOH :—

Dist. from Bina.	DOWN. Stations.	H	M	Dist. from Damoh.	UP. Stations.	H	M
..	Bina	Dep	20	0	...	Damoh	Dep	5	0
14	Khorai	Arr	20	40	8	Aslana	Arr	5	26
		Dep	20	48			Dep	5	28
25	Mundra	Arr	21	33	17	Pathari	Arr	5	58
		Dep	21	43			Dep	6	1
35	Narcoli	Arr	22	13	25	Ganeshgunj..	Arr	6	28
		Dep	22	19			Dep	6	33
47	Saugor	Arr	23	0	39	Lidhora Khurd	Arr	7	25
							Dep	7	30
47	Saugor	Dep	6	50	48	Saugor	Arr	8	0
56	Lidhora Khurd	Arr	7	26					
		Dep	7	32	48	Saugor	Dep	8	15
70	Ganeshgunj..	Arr	8	29	60	Narcoli	Arr	8	46
		Dep	8	39			Dep	8	48
78	Pathari	Arr	9	11	70	Mundra	Arr	9	15
		Dep	9	15			Dep	9	23
87	Aslana	Arr	9	50	81	Khorai	Arr	9	54
		Dep	9	52			Dep	9	59
95	Damoh	Arr	10	25	95	Bina	Arr	10	35

The timing given in the Sheet Time Table issued under date the 30th of November, 1897, for the Bina-Saugor Branch Up and Down Mixed Train is hereby cancelled.
For future particulars, see the Coaching Traffic Book, containing the General Rules, Fares, &c., for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages and other description of Coaching Traffic. Also the Goods Tariff Book containing the General Classification and Rates for Goods, published by the Indian Midland Railway Company.

W. B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager.

Jhansi, 24th March, 1898.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE.
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific." Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.
Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.
For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Park. Terms 75 per year.
Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld.
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	38
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	34
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old PALE	30

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A

COLORED PORTRAIT

ON GOLD MOUNT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN
by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of
"BEEHIVE BRANDY"
To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

ABRICOTINA.

THE BEST KNOWN LIQUEUR OF THE DAY!
USED AT CLUBS AND MESSES.

Apply to

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MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette", Bombay.

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NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society :—

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ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 55, 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.
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FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
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IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

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Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.
THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits
Economy, Moderate Premiums,
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Liberal Surrender Values and unquestionable Security
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Features of the Oriental.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from
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In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK.
At the
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PRICE : 4 Annas per Copy.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
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Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES : London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 15,35,485

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 15,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

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FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for Short Term Deposits.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay 20th July 1897

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,360,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY :
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 13m. High water, 2-33m., 2-53a. Low water, 8-50m., 9-40a.
Bombay Legislative Council, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat, 8 a.m. to 8 p. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 4-45, sharp, and on Thursday (31st) there will be no polo.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—There will be a Pomfiet Class Race sailed at 4-0 p.m., on Thursday next, 31st inst.

ACCIDENT TO A CYCLIST.—Mr. Faulkner, aged twenty-three years, a resident of Girgaum, while riding his bicycle at Dharavie on Sunday, accidentally fell off, injuring his right thigh. He was conveyed to the St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness the Raja Sahib of Wankaner and suite arrived at the Dadur station from Bangalore, yesterday morning, and after staying in huts at Dadur station during the day, left for Jetpore by the mail, which left Dadur station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway last night.

ABUSE OF TRUST.—Nana Narayen, a Hindu, residing at Null Bazaar, left his house in charge of one Sukhia Oodhowji, who had been doing odd jobs for him, and went to Bandora on the 24th instant. On his return home on the following day, the complainant found Sukhia had disappeared, taking with him Rs. 63 in cash.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—About 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, a Mahomedan day-labourer, named Callan Chand, aged twenty-six years, was seated on an iron beam, sweeping in No. 4 hold, when his foot accidentally slipped and he fell on to the ballast below, a height of about twenty feet, fracturing his right ankle and injuring himself internally. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he has been detained under treatment.

THEFT AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Miss Tanner, a nurse in the St. George's Hospital, has reported to the police that some time between the 21st instant and 24th idem, a silver watch, maker and number not known, of the value of Rs. 30, attached to a gold chain, valued at Rs. 40, was stolen from the plague ward of the hospital. The watch and chain were the property of one of the plague patients, who is now dead.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Comrades Farewell..Retford
Hungarian Mazurka	La Tzigane	Louis|Gaune
Gd. Fantasia	Erin	Basquiet
Polka (Piccolo Solo)	Lilliputian	Brewer
Fantasia	The Golandeties, Sorce	Kling
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATALLY INJURED WHILE LIFTING A HEAVY LOAD.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Bhikoo Somla, a labourer, aged thirty years, residing at Vincent Road. About ten or twelve days ago the deceased while lifting up a heavy basket fell down, sustaining a wound under the nail of the middle finger of the left hand. He continued to be on work until about the 23rd instant, when lockjaw set in and he was unable to swallow any food. He was then taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the spasms increased in severity and he died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was returned by the jury.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Sitaram Dasrat, a coal labourer, aged twenty-five years. On Sunday night the deceased and a gang of labourers were engaged on board the steamship FitzPatrick, now lying in the stream, discharging coal. While the work of unloading coal was in progress, Sitaram went up an iron ladder with a basket of coal on his head. He suddenly lost the hold of the ladder and fell into the ship's hold, a distance of about ten or fifteen feet. He was picked up unconscious and after having been attended to on board the medical officer of the ship, he was brought ashore and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. On examination at the hospital, it was ascertained that his spine had been fractured. He did not come to himself again and died ten minutes after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual general meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India was held, last night, in the Town Hall, Rev. Isaac F. Row presiding. The proceedings opened with a programme of music, which was creditabby gone through by some of the members present. Mr. G. Simmons, Secretary of the Association, having read the annual report of the Council, Mr. James Morris proposed its adoption. Mr. James MacDonald seconded the proposition and it was carried. It was then resolved to appoint the following gentlemen as members of the Council for the next year : Messrs. E. W. Fritchley, W. K. Laxton, James Morris, Rev. T. M. Hudson, Messrs. T. E. Cochrane, J. Stanley Smith, W. R. Stevenson, Rev. C. W. Biscoe, and Mr. H. E. Gawthorne, Mr. M. T. Carrol next addressed the meeting on the proposed reorganization of the Association. Another address was delivered by Mr. E. W. Fritchley on the educational system affecting the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community. The usual vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

FATAL INJURY TO A WOOD CHOPPER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Sonapore burning-ground, touching the death of Hari Appa, a Hindu wood-chopper, aged thirty years, employed in the fire-wood depot, belonging to one Sitaram Babaji at Girgaum Back Road, and residing in the premises of the depot. About eighteen or nineteen days ago, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon deceased was engaged in the depot in chopping wood and while so engaged a splinter from a log of wood which he was chopping up struck him on the left foot, causing a wound thereon, which began to bleed. He continued to do his work for three days, when the injured foot became swollen and painful. Some household remedies were tried at home, but as this did not bring about any improvement of the injured limb, Hari was removed by his brother to the J. J. Hospital. On Friday last the hospital authorities thought it advisable to amputate the injured foot, but the deceased refused to have it done and he desired his brother to take him home, as he said he would rather die at home than have an operation performed on him. About 2 p.m. that day, Hari was conveyed home, where the gangrene of the injured foot which had already set in continued and brought an end to his life on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—The nomination of the following gentlemen as representatives of Government in the Municipal Board of Thana for a triennial term commencing from 1st April next, appeared in the last *Government Gazette*.—Dr. Framjee Ardesir Moos, L. M. and S., Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Rao Saheb Narayan Bhawanrao Powgi, Rao Bahadur Ramchandar Trimbak Acharya, Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, Mr. Lewis DeAlmeida, Mr. Moses Benjamin Kesrookar, Mr. Mookoondrao Anant Ovelekar, Mr. Noor Khan, Mr. Sakharam Keshav Bhagvat, B.A., LL.B., and Rao Bahadur Keshavrao Bhaskarjee.—Srimant Hari Balvant Jagirdar, in company with the members of the School Committee visited the Marathi School at its annual examination in the village of Shrigaon in Kelvi-Mahim Talooka of the Thana District, on Wednesday (the Maratha New Year's Day) last. He examined the Koonbee boys of the school and was pleased with the progress they had made in reading and writing, and praised the schoolmaster for his great interest in the boys. After the examination the Jagirdar and Messrs. Moreshwar Makoond and Kasinath Belvant Mogre presented the boys with the books of standard, which they had purchased with their own expenses for the purpose.—Owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Thana Rao Bahadur Daji Govind Gupte, First Class Special Magistrate and Vice-President of the Thana Municipality, went to reside at Mamra station on the G. I. P. Railway Line on Wednesday last. Almost all the Banias, Parbhcos and Khojas have left Thana and gone to reside in sheds erected outside the town or elsewhere.—The wife of Mahabeer, a mochee, residing in Jahagiri Street, was removed to the plague hospital for medical treatment on Wednesday. A sonlof her neighbour died of plague on the same day. A gowlee, who was living in Tembee Street, was sent to hospital on Thursday. A man named Savliaram living in a shed belonging to Mr. Vithal Chimajee near the railway station, was attacked with the bubonic plague, and Rahmin died of plague on the Bombay road, on Thursday last. A young daughter of Laxuman Pithaji Sutargari Street, died this morning. Three cases of bubonic plague took place in the Bazaar yesterday. There were ninety-seven persons in the Segregation Camp near the railway station, and there are three patients in the Plague Hospital to-day.—Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Commissioner, Northern Division, arrived here from Poona last night, on his annual tour of inspection of the District.

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THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	1	
	Fort, Southern	2	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	1	
B	Mandvie	3	1	24
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	1	0	
	Dongri	1	1	
C	Market	5	0	27
	Dhobi Talao	3	2	
	Fanaswady	2	2	
	Bhuleshwar	5	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	7	3	
D	Khetwady	3	2	21
	Girgaum	2	5	
	Chowpatty	3	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	8	0	
E	Mazagon	0	3	68
	Terwady	0	2	
	Second Nagpada	0	1	
	Kamatipura	5	3	
	Tardeo	0	3	
	Byculla	1	17	
	First Nagpada	1	1	
F	Parel	2	5	21
	Sewree	9	0	
	Sion	10	1	
G	Mahim	5	2	12
	Worlee	7	3	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	27	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Parsee		1	
	Jain		0	
	Grant Road	1a	2	
	St George's		0	
	Mahim Custom		0	
	Wari Bunder		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jaio, Parel		0	
	Telagu		2	
	Ripon Road		0	
	Hindu		3	
	Islami Nagdavi		1	
	Arthur Road		9	61
	Nizampura		0	
	Cama		0	
	Goculdas Tejpal		0	
	Darlasthan		2	
	Modykhana		6	
	3rd Bhoiwada		1	
	Port Trust		1	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Police		1	
	Byculla S. Camp		1	
	Genl Mahomedan		1	
	Cutchi Memon		1	
	Vassanjee		1	
	Kshatria		1	
	Govt. House, Parel		8	
	Maratha		7	
	Total	107	109	239
	Total plague deaths to date	26,255	22,990	
	Total same date last year	75	82	167

a From Satara.

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	1

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that in the Colaba District two cases of plague were recorded and removed to Modi khana Hospital. A suspicious case of fever (imported from New Nagpada) was found lying on the road at Thomas Street, and was removed to the above hospital. A dead body was examined at Wodehouse Road, and the cause was assigned to plague. In the same district, Fort, a case occurred in Pulton Road, Municipal Stables, the patient said to have arrived from Alibag a week ago. In the C ward (north) Kumbarwada, Khara Talao and Bhuleshwar sections six cases and five deaths were reported In the same ward Market, Dhobie Talao and Fanaswady sections showed three cases of plague. In the D ward (west) one case of plague and one suspicious case were removed to hospital. In the same ward (east), Dr. Jathar removed one case of plague to Mahrata Hospital, and Dr. DaCosta certified a corpse as plague in Behnam Hall Lane. In the E ward, Byculla, Mazagon, Nagpada, Kamatipura, and Tardeo sections, eight cases and twelve deaths were recorded. In the F and G wards eleven cases of plague were reported.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 579 persons were detained in the Churni Road Camp, 1,200 persons in the Goculdas Tejpal Camp, 655 persons in the Dadur Health Camp, 226 persons in the Modikhana Camp, 211 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 3,308 persons in the Byculla Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,344, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,089, making a total of 3,433 persons. Departures by sea 3,238, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,203, making a total of 5,441 persons. From 6 a.m., on Sunday, to 6 a.m., on Saturday.—Arrivals by sea 1,156, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,930, making a total of 3,086 persons. Departures by sea 636, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,982, making a total of 2,618 persons.

QUARANTINE IN THE BARODA STATE.

The following notification appears over the signature of the Dewan of Baroda :—With reference to the notifications issued from time to time regarding the detention of passengers coming from infected places, it is hereby notified for general information that persons coming into Baroda territory from places declared to be infected will not be liable to be detained if they produce certificates granted by competent officers of being discharged from observation camps at Bandora or elsewhere after being detained for ten clear days, and come direct from the observation camp, provided that if on arrival at destination such persons are found on medical examination to betray no symptoms of plague.

THE MILL-HANDS AND THE PLAGUE RULES.

THE HON. MR. A. WINGATE AT THE HINDUSTAN MILLS.

At the invitation of Mr. Govindjee Thakersey Muljee, the Hon. Mr. Wingate, Plague Commissioner, last evening, visited the Hindustan Mills, where over two thousand mill-hands of the Hindustan and the Indian Mills had assembled. The wing in which the mill-hands were accommodated was most tastefully decorated. The Hon. Mr. Wingate, with Mr. Filgate, Inspector-General of Prisons, and Mr. Stewart, District Plague Officer, arrived at the mill premises at 5-30 p.m., and was received at the entranee by Mr. Govindjee and conducted to a raised dais, where the mill-hands had assembled. Mr. Cawasjee N. Chinoy thanked him on behalf of the officers and the operatives of the Hindustan and the Indian Mills for the trouble he had taken.

The Hon. Mr. Wingate, who on rising was loudly cheered, in addressing his audience in Hindustani, compared the total mortality of the preceding days, and said that the total of the day gave a promise of the vanishing of the plague. He next made the people understand what the plague was, and showed by numerous instances how dangerous it was to remain in a house that was infected with it. He explained the aims and objects of Government and the methods adopted for the suppression of plague, which was considered by the people as "zuloom," but which he considered a sure indication of the benign intentions of Government for the welfare of the people over whom they ruled. Next Mr. Wingate explained to them the advantages of segregation and taking the plague patients to the hospitals erected for their own benefit. He exhorted them to remain clean and to at once remove themselves to a safer place when any one among them had the misfortune to be attacked with plague. He explained how the Government had succeeded in stamping out the plague from Karachee, Poona, Belgaum, Satara, Nassik, and other places. There, Mr. Wingate, said the people had the confidence in the measures adopted by Government, and gave them to understand that the rules now promulgated and the measures adopted for the suppression were for the benefit of the people. Mr. Stewart translated the purport of the speech into Marathi with fluency. Mr. Govindjee next explained to all assembled what the speakers had said, and advised them to follow in the way suggested by the Plagne Commissioner. The Hon. Mr. Wingate, Mr. Filgate, and Mr. Stewart were garlanded at the dais amidst loud cheers.

MEETING OF THE CHOWPATI SUB-COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Chowpati East Section Committee was held on Sunday last at the house of the Honourable Dr. Bhalchandra, at which besides the members of the Committee Drs. Foy and Jathar were present. Dr. Foy read out the instructions sent by the District Plague Officer for the informa tion of the Committee, and thereupon the Committee subdivided the Section among their different members with the help of Dr. Jathar. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen :—The Honourable Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna (President). Dr. Dadoba Janardhan Mantri, Dr. L. B. Dhargalkar, Dr. D. B. Naik, Dr. Harischandra B. Naik, Messrs. Purshottam Balkrishna Joshi, S. G. Wellingkar, Balwant Ramkrishna Manerkar, Narayen Ramkrishna Tritokekar, Kalyanji Narayenji, Ganpatrao Tukaram, Purshottamrao Telang, M. B. Kolaskar, M. K. Ghadiali, Vithal Ramchandra Bhave, and H. S. Dikshit (Secretary).

DHOBIE TALAO COMMITTEE.

The Committee for house to house visitation in the Dhobie Talao section is as follows :—Mr. N. B. Suntoke, J. P., Wellington Street West including Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Oars and Dhanwadi, Queen's Road, and the Marine Line Segregation sheds ;

Mr. Ameerkhan, 1st Marine Line, including 1st Marine Cross Lane and Gowliwar and Jamalwady ;

Khan Bahadur R. D. Surveyor, Wellington Street, East, 2nd Marine Lane North and South, and Trinity Street West.

Mr. N. B. Dantra, 3rd and 4th Marine Lanes ; Dr. F. E. Madon, Trinity Street, including 1st and 2nd Dhobi Talao Cross Lane and Belgaum Road, West, from F. C. Tank to the new Parsi Anjuman Fire Temple.

Dr. K. S. Engineer, Lohar Street, North, including Dady Suntoke Lane, First and Second Cross Lane.

DEATH OF THE HEALTH OFFICER OF DAMAUN.

Dr. Proenca, the Health Officer of Damaun, died of plague at the plague hospital at Marwad at 2 p.m., on Saturday. He was a native of Calangzate in Bardez in Goa. He received the education in the Medical School of Goa, where after passing successfully his final examination in medicine was taken in Government service. In 1891 he was appointed as Health Officer of Nagar Haveli District and in the latter part of 1896 he was transferred to Damaun also as Health Officer Five or six months after his transference here an epidemic of a most virulent type broke out, and he, together with his colleagues, Drs. Virgilio Polares and Viriato Pinto, notwithstanding he had been afflicted with a sad bereavement, rendered valuable services in treating plague patients both at Marwad hospital and in the city, and which services were recognised by the King of Portugal in January last by creating him a Cavalier of the Order of Christ. From 4th January he was in charge of plague patients of Dholar, which was decimated by the virulent epidemic, and from the 15th instant he was attending with Dr. Fernandez the plague cases in Sapils Shori at Katheria, and it seems it was in attending one of the most developed cases on the 19th instant that he became infected with plague. Next morning he wrote a most pathetic letter to his Excellency the Governor, and removed himself at 10 o'clock to the plague hospital at Marwad, where he was treated until the last moment by Dr. Fernandez. He had made himself very popular by his unassuming and obliging disposition, and the people of Damaun, especially the Governor and Lady Kuchembuck, were very much grieved at his death. He had inoculated a number of persons with Professor Haffkine's serum at the bidding of his Excellency, but he never submitted himself to inoculation, though he fearlessly treated plague patients. He leaves behind him to bemoan his loss his aged parents and a son of six years at Goa. He was 38 years old at the time of his death.

PLAGUE PREVENTIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I observe that Dr. Dinmock has been inoculating persons with Mons. Haffkine's preventive for plague, and at the same time "Dinmock's anti-plague pills" are being largely advertised and sold all over Bombay so it is pertinent to ask which does he recommend a poor frightened native, bewildered by this apparent inconsistency, to use? What is the composition of the good doctor's pills?—Yours, &c.,

EXPERIENTIA.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE snbjoined are the figures of plague cases and mortality reported to Government during the week ending March 25 :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	1,065	1,163
Poona	6	2
Districts.		
Kaira	3	0
Surat	94	95
Thana	118	96
Ahmednagar	10	7
Khandeish	34	27
Nasik	29	23
Poona	24	20
Satara	65	43
Sholapur	12	11
Kolaba	88	67
Ratnagari	56	46
Belgaum	26	28
Dharwar	8	3
Bijapur	2	1
Territories.		
Baroda	171	134
Kolapur	76	61
Cutch	10	8
Rewa Kantha	16	11
Palanpur	31	16
Sachin	5	7
Janjira	2	3
Akalkot	5	7
Aundh	14	9
Total	1,983	1,888

The death roll from plague to date is as follows :—

Deaths previously reported	79,297
" week ending March 25th	1,888
Grand total deaths	81,185

The deaths in the previous week numbered 2080 end in the week ending March 11th, 2092.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd March, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 15th March, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES,	March 15, Rs. A. P.	March 22, Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000 0 0	83,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits &c.	1,73,42,350 12 10	1,38,92,554 11 3
Other Deposits, &c.	4,37,00,871 8 0	4,47,90,118 1 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,31,783 4 2	10,04,432 3 3
Sundries	22,80,503 10 6	23,02,554 5 8
Rs.	9,24,05,009 3 6	9,03,39,659 5 2

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	32,00,193 0 0	32,59,456 0 0
Other authorised Investmts.	75,62,340 0 0	75,62,340 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,13,70,136 4 8	2,29,10,816 10 0
Accounts of Credit do.	2,40,62,521 3 9	2,37,11,600 7 5
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,18,82,335 14 4	1,21,44,528 10 8
Balances with other Banks	11,49,775 3 0	12,38,150 3 0
Bullion	2,740 11 0	2,740 11 0
Dead Stock	13 11,594 5 2	13,11,618 9 1
Premises	1,11,208 9 3	11,093 8 5
Sundries	12,65,371 14 4	12,46,202 9 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	86,30,169 1 7	77,50,094 12 7
Do. at Branches	1,19,57,593 0 5	93,91,015 6 11
Rs.	9,24,05,009 3 6	9,03,39,659 5 2

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 22nd March 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	18,55,009	Dec.
Do. at Branches	15,94,787	do.
Other Deposits	10,39,247	Inc.
Post Bills	2,73,149	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,40,742	Dec.
Loans	15,40,280	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	3,50,921	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	2,62,173	Inc.
Cash at Head Office	3,80,075	Dec.
Cash at Branches	25,64,983	do.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TERSEENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

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SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE general meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Bai Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals was held, last evening, at the Society Theatre, his Excellency Lord Sandhurst presiding. There was a large and influential gathering of European and Native ladies and gentlemen.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton said :—Your Excellency Ladies and gentlemen,—The reports of the Society which are submitted to you this evening cover the period between 1st January, 1895, and the 31st December, 1897 and as they are necessarily somewhat voluminous and as they have already been circulated I feel more that you will accept the proposal which I am about to lay before you and, will accept them as read. Before however, asking you to take this course it is desirable that I should briefly—I say briefly because looking to the length of the agenda paper and the number of the motions that have to be brought forward it would be most undesirable that I should detain you a minute longer than is absolutely necessary—explain to you what has been due during the past three years. The working of the Society as you are aware relates principally to two main objects. In the first place its agents have to endeavour as far as possible to the acts of cruelty to animals which occur in the public streets. In other words they have to institute prosecutions when they see horses or bullocks or other animals brutally maltreated. The following figures will interest you as showing the extent to which these operations have been carried. The prosecutions before the Magistrates in respect of horses and bullocks were as follows :—

	1895	1896	1897
Horses	584	415	145
Bullocks	6,468	6,324	3,171

Now when you consider those figures, you will I am sure, feel convinced that although very possibly they do not include a large number of acts of cruelty which escape detection. They must eave a very beneficial effect in deterring cartmen and others from working animals which are clearly unfit for use. The Society's Agents who institute these proceedings are at present twelve in number. They are all pensioners from the Army and are approved by the Commissioner of Police before they are appointed Agents of the Society and it is highly to their credit that so far as I am aware there have within the year under review been no reports made against them by the magistrates before whom they institute their prosecutions. The small proportion of discharges to convictions shows that their action is judicious. Secondly the Society manages the Hospital for animals at Parel which was founded and over its existence entirely to the princely munificence of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and members of his family. By arrangement with Government the Principal of the Veterinary College is Chief Medical College of the Hospital, and we all regret that Veterinary-Major Mills absence on leave owing to a serious illness prevents his being present here this evening. The following figures show the average daily number of animal patients in the hospital during the three years under raised :—

1895.	1896.	1897.
176.	177.	121.

while the out-patients in those years were respectively 692, 893, and 618, the plague during 1897 accounts for the reduction of figures in that year, both in regard to prosecutions before Magistrate and the number of patients in the Hospital. Last year the income of the Society (as distinguished from the Hospital) fell short of the expennicure ; but this was expectional, and was principally due to the falling off police fines consequent on the reduction of prosecutions during the plague. But the deficit is, I believe, only temporary. As a rule, there is a surplus, and the Secretary hopes gradually to extend the scope of its operations. According to his calculations there are about 25,000 animals daily working in this city, and the average daily number of prosecutions is about 20 or less than one in 1,00 so there is probably a necessity for still greater vigilance This subject is kept steadily in view and will not be lost sight of. Special measures, have since the last meeting, been taken at Kala Chowki to prevent the overloading of bullock carts carrying stones, and it is hoped that they will be effective. The committee have to regret the loss from amongst them of Mr. Framji Dinsha Petit, Mr. Tulokchand Manokchand, and Mr. Nurmahomad J. Peerbhoy and also Mr. Sorabji K. Patuk who for many years was the honorary auditor of their accounts. Owing to the plague there has during the last two years been no repetition of the visits of school pupils to the hospital noticed by Mr. Justice Jarding at the last meeting. It is hoped that when the city remind its normal conditions there will be further visits and as they probably have some beneficial effect in making known the work of the hospital and in stimulating the interest of the younger generation. The committee notice gratefully the excellent lecture given by Mr. Manekji Cooverji Patel on the duty of kindness to animals, Mr. Baliwalla's handsome contribution of Rs. 1,000 being the proceeds of a theatrical performance in this theatre which I understand he in the proprietor undertaken for the benefits of the Society and Hospital and Mr. Taraporewalla's book in Gujerati verse on the same subject. The splendid donation of the Petit family to the Hospital from the subject of a separate resolution. Before sitting down I wish to say how highly the committee appreciates the services of Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, who has for many years been their honorary architect. I also tender our hearty thanks to Mr. Allen Turner who had been connected with the Society since its foundation and whose office as honorary solicitor has this year been anythings but a nice one. The preparations of new rules, the drafting of a Trust Deed, and the registration of the Society have imposed on him a great deal of work for which we are very much obliged. Lostly we feel that our thanks are due to Mr. Shroff the Secretary of the Society who has carried on the work with nearly 20 years and to whom the success that has attended it's efforts is largely due. Now I will not keep you any longer for I am sure that your Excellency has already had a long day in Council and I feel that while very grateful to you for the honour you have done the Society in presiding this evening it would not be fair on my part to detain your Lordship any longer than is necessary, (Lord applause,) I therefore move that the reports for 1895, 1896, and 1897 together with the statement of accounts be taken as read and adopted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhoocandas Atmaram seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Kaikhoshro N. Kabraji proposed that the following gentlemen be appointed members of the general and executive committees of the society and hospital respectively, and that Mr. Palonji Framji Mehta be appointed honorary auditor for the year 1898, Mr. Allan F. Turner, honorary solicitor, and Rao Saheb Elapa Balaram, honorary architect to the society.

Mr. Lakshamsey Napoo seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Sir George Cotton proposed that the rules and regulations of the society as drafted by the Executive Committee be taken as read and be approved and adopted. In support of the proposition Sir George said that the best thanks of the meeting were due to Mr. Allan Turner for the time and labour he had devoted in the preparation of these rules.

Mr. Fakirchand Premchand seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Vassanji Khimji seconded the proposition which on being put to the vote, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote proposed that the Hon'ble Mr. Vijbhookandas Atmaram and Mr. Vassanji Khimji be and they are hereby appointed trustees of the Hospital Trust Funds of the society and of the Hospital Trust Estate in place of Messrs. Cursondas Mulubdas and Tullockchand Manockchand, deceased, and that as such they be requested to become parties to two Deeds of Appointment of new trustees and to execute the same and that the present members of the Executive Committee and the surviving Trustees of the said Hospital Trust Fund of the said society and of the said Hospital Trust Estate be authorised and requested to become parties to the said two Deeds and to execute the same for and on behalf of the said society and that such deeds when so executed shall be binding upon this society in as good a manner as if the same were executed by every individual member thereof.

Mr. Narotum Morarji Goculdas seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, proposed that the engrossments of the two Deeds of Appointment of new trustees, the purport of which has been explained to the meeting, be and are hereby approved of and that such approval be signified in the margin thereof respectively by a memorandum in that behalf signed by the president of the society.

Mr. Jehanghir Bamonji Petit seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sarah S Gostling said :—I am asked to move the following proposition "That a sum or Rs. 15,000 be set apart from the Fund of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals and be added to the Trust Fund." Report last time showed that Rs. 54,000 was added to the Trust Fund, this time only Rs. 15,000 has been added, as the receipts from native merchants have been smaller, owing to depression of trade. Rs. 5,00,000 is required to secure Rs. 20,000 annually in shape of interest, so as to make the hospital self-supporting. The Trust Fund in 1895 stood at Rs. 2,00,000 it is now 2 1-4 lakhs and the interest accruing annually from this source is Rs. 9,000, every effort will have to be put forth by and by when we are all clothed, and in our right mind on looking over the list of subscribers we do not find any of our Mahomstan friends mentioned, Mahomtans are found of animals, for when ever one comes across a Mahomedan quarter, there you will find, goats and birds. In the "City of the Sultan" people are kind to all animals, huts are built along the road at intervals for home less dogs and the inhabitants feed the dogs every day. It is therefore, a matter for regret that they have been left out. The Municipality might make a yearly donation as is done by some municipalities. The stray dogs of the place, could then be taken to a home, and people would then have a chance of finding that pet dogs and dogs that are owneriess starving and diseased could be removed to the lethal Chamber, a much more humane way of disposing of them, than the present cruel syssen of poison. There is one question that I must touch upon and that is the question of Plague serum experiments which were permitted in the hospital last year. Monkeys, rats, rabbits, and frogs, were used and Dr. Yersin injected his horses with the plague baccillus, in order to prepare a stronger serum. The resule was that one half of the horses died. These experiments are quite contrary to the objects and principles of the society and the declaration of Trust prepared in respect of the Patho—Baeteriological building.

In conclusion let us hope for a better state of things and that the Trust Fund will soon be increased to the required amount.—Rupees five lakhs, so as to secure annually Rs. 20,000 in the shape of interest which will make the hospital not only self supporting but permanent. The influence of such a society is good when worked on proper lines.

Mr. Allan F. Turner proposed that the society be registered under Act XXI. of 1860 and that the present members of the Executive Committee of the society be authorised to sign and file with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies a Memorandum of Association of the society and that any 3 of such members be authorised to certify a copy of the rules and regulations of the society to be a correct copy thereof for the purpose of being filed with the Memorandum of Association.

Mr. Elappa Ballaram seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade proposed that the best thanks of this society be rendered to the native grain, seed and cotton marchants and to native millowners and agents for their very liberal contributions towards the support of the Hospital for animals.

Mr. J. E. Mody seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurji proposed that the best thanks of this society be given to the following ladies and gentlemen for their liberal donations to the Hospital for Animals during the years 1895, 1896 and 1897 :—Bai Bhicaijee, Bai Navajbai, Bai Hamabai, Bai Hirabai, Bai Maneckbai and Bai Bachoobai, daughters of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., in memory of their late brother, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 3,000; Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., in memory of his late son Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 2,500; Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq., and wife, Bai Goolbai Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in memory of his late brother Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit Rs. 1,500; Bai Bachoobai, Bai Cooverbai and Bai Meherbai Framjee Panday, daughters of the late Bai Ratnabai Dinshaw Petit, in memory of their late maternal uncle, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 500; Bai Awabai Framjee Petit, in memory of her late lamented husband, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 1,000; Jeejeebhoy Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Esq., in memory of his late father, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Manockjee, Pestonjee, Hormusjee, Cursetjee, Sorabjee and Furdoonjee Cowasjee Petit, the grandsons of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., in memory of their late uncle, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 2,000; Cursetjee Merwanjee Baliwala, Esq., 1,000; Messrs. Jehangirjee, Dhunjeebhoy, Peroshaw, Bai Dinbai and Maneckbai Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, grand children of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., in memory of their late uncle, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Rs. 2,00; Bai Navajbai Dinshaw Petit, widow of the late Mr. Pirozsha Merw

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. '97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c, &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

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AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

WE reported under Saturday evening's date the notice in this column, and our news this evening is wholly of a local character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	11,02 874
Other ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	22,17,918
Other ,,	Dec.	,,	23,55,241
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	11,432
Other authorised ,,	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	,,	7,94,353
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	,,	1,28,035
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,,	70,929
Cash	Dec.	,,	2,51,312

As shown by to-day's Return of the Bank of Bombay last week there was a further decrease in the Cash Balance, amounting to 2 1-2 lakhs, at some 104 1-2 lakhs, compared with a falling off in the preceding week of Rs. 12,543, at 107 lakhs. There were withdrawals from Private deposits to the extent of 23 1-2 lakhs; while to Public Deposits at the Head Office there were additions of 11 lakhs and 22 lakhs, respectively. Loans were about 8 lakhs more. Bills Discounted and Purchased, 1 1-4 lakh; and Balances with other Banks, 3-4 lakh. Government Securities decreased by Rs. 11,432.

COTTON has been a dull market to-day. Prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, and a small business only has been done. Exporters bought 1,250 bales; and the mills, 400 bales; total 1,650 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,608	bales.
Wheat	19,353	cwts.
Linseed	6,688	,,
Rapeseed	2,133	,,
Gingellyseed	3,047	,,
Castorseed	1,256	,,
Rice	28,836	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm, and lines have been done for ready shipment to Hamburg at 19s. per ton; sellers ask 17s. 6d. to 18s. per ton. for April shipment, and 18s. for May-June.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 31-32d. for three months' Sight Credits. Rates quickly advanced 1-32d. all round, and a fair amount of Bank Paper was reported done. There were a few Merchants' Bills sold during the day both ready and forward, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-16d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-8d	,,
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 31-32d.	,,
Francs do.	1·68 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations for 3 1-2 per Cents to-day declined 1-4 to 1-2 per cent, at 95 for Money, and 95 1-4 for Account. Threes were 2 per cent lower, at 86.

SHARES.—We have to report an advance of Rs. 20 each in Western India and Bombay Cotton Mills; Rs. 15 in Hindustan; Rs. 10 in Luckmidas; and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit. Presidency declined Rs. 25, and Jamshed Manufacturing Rs. 2 1-2. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, at Rs. 1,257 1-2 per share.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-6
China Leaf	,,	24-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-5
Do. do. new	,,	24-3
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	24-6
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-4
Sovereigns	,,	15-3
Do. Dragons	,,	15-2
Bar Silver 17	,,	71-5
Do. 17s	,,	71-4

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 26th March, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 19th March, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	March 19. Rs.	March 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	66,46,574	66,46,448
Do. do. at Branches	49,04 225	71,22,143
Other Deposits	2,61,58,764	2,34,03,523
Post Bills	2,431	2,430
Credits, undrawn	10,89,130	10,13 827
Rs.	5,41,98,124	5,50,88,371
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,06,91,619	1,06,80,187
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	55,63,229	57,22,551
Loans do. do. do.	1,53,06,638	1,61,02,991
Bills Discounted and purchased	76 35,595	77,63,631
Dead Stock	4,15,326	4,15,326
Stamps and Stationery	29,518	29,470
Bullion	1,02,930	1,02,930
Balances with other Banks	97,193	1,04,122
Cash	1,05,93,669	1,04,42,357
Rs.	5,41,98.124	5,50,88,371

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th March 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	23	8	55 a.m.	...	42
Suez	23	2	30 p.m.	...	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 28th March 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	54	...	7
,, Karachi	...	18	...	1
,, Madras	...	53	...	1

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 6TH JANUARY, 1898.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1897-98:—

	In the month of November 1897. Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	30,31,918	34,79 305	1,15,11,223
Exports	25,07,773	37,07,300	63,15,073
Net Imports	4,24,145	47,72,005	51,96,150
	To the end of the month of November 1897, Progressive.		
Imports	4,76,19,251	8,89,34,699	13,65,54,350
Exports	1,57,10,299	3,74,10,258	5,31,20,557
Net Imports	3,19,09,352	5,15,24,441	8,34,33,793

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1897-98.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,67,631	35,94,181*	41,61,782
To the end of the month of Nov. 1897, (Progressive)	14,89,741	3,99,18,494	4,14,08,235
	COINED AND EXAMINED.		
In the month of Nov. 1897	4,38,004	37,62,360	42,00,364
To the end of the month of Nov. 1897.	16,10,969	3,91,85,258	4,07,96,227

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 12th March, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total—Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	85,847	5,52,260	4,772	6,43,479
	...	...	...	6,50,021

Decrease ..... Rs. 6,542

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

March			
22	Atlas s	Brackendurry	Cardiff, Feb 12.
	Barrister s	Jackson	Liverpool, Feb 20.
	Fultala s	Cave	Bombay, March 12.
	Kt. of St. George s.	Bilott	Colombo, March 17.
23	Karagola s	Lovell	Rangoon, March 15.
	Manora s	Henderson	London, Feb 18
	Cape Colonna s.	Craven	Batoum, Feb 19.
24	Umkuzi s	Richards	Natal, Feb 22.
	Malda s	Nash	Rangoon, March 21.
	Umlazi s	Walter	Port Natal, Feb 26.
	Maharaja s	Fox	Rangoon, March 18.

DEPARTURES.

March 22—Steamers Kasara, Whitgift and Kistna.
March 23—Steamers Aglaia, Deepdale, City of Sparta and Goorkha, and ship Fathal Rohoman.
March 24—Steamer Chelydra and ship County of Forfar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CURRIE—March 26, at Mont Blanc, Dalysett Hill, Bombay, the wife of Rivers G. Currie, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRKMYRE—March 24, at 6, Clive Row, Calcutta, the wife of Archy Birkmyre, of a son.
COOKE—March 16, at Shikarpur, the wife of J Vernon Cooke, D S Police, of a son.
IRWIN—March 18, at Motihari, Champarun, the wife of W S Irwin, of a son.
LYALL—March 15, at Hardoi, Oudh, the wife of K D Lyall, D S P, of a daughter.
MARCOOLYN—March 13, at Simla, the wife of H J Marcoolyn, of a daughter.
MORISON—March 14, at Aligarh, Mrs Theodore Morison, of a daughter.
OLDHAM—March 19, at the Allahabad, the wife of Rev G E Oldham, of a daughter.
PENN—March 17, at Masulipatam, the wife of the Rev W C Penn, M A, C M S, of a son.
SHIPLEY—March 22 at Ootacamund, the wife of R H Shipley, I C S, of a son.
SMITH—March 23, at No 14-1, Sudder Street, Calcutta, the wife of L W Smith, of a daughter.
THOMPSON—March 12, at Carass, Ootacamund, the wife of Surgeon-Major C M Thompson, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BUCKNER—HALL—March 5, at Sabathu, by the Rev J H Collins, John Stanley Buckner, of the Indian Postal Department, to Harriet Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Hall, Esq, of Aberdeen and Leeds.
DEARE—CROZIER—March 19, at Christ Church, Lucknow by the Rev H Menzies, Chaplain, Surgeon-Captain B H Deare, I M S, to Ellen Lancaster Crozier.
ELDRIDGE—SUTHERLAND—March 16, at St. Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev H W T Plowman, H J Eldridge, Punjab Irrigation, to Nellie, eldest daughter of Mr C G Sutherland, Solicitor, Umballa.
ELLIOT—MORAN—March 12, at St Paul's Church, Dibrugarh, Thomas Murray, son of the late Ralph Elliot, Dalkeith, to Norah Agnes, eldest daughter of F C Moran, of Dibrugarh.
GILLESPIE—GRENFELL—March 14, at St. Paul's Church, Manora, by the Rev A B Howard, Italo S. John Gillespie, Royal Engineers, to Florence, eldest daughter of Captain H H Grenfell, R N.
NORTON—HENDERSON—March 21, at Vepery, by the Rev Father Patrick O'Carroll, Thomas Pamphile Norton, Madras Police, to Grace Winifred Agnes Henderson, youngest daughter of the late Conductor James McBrair Henderson, of Vellore.
ROGERS—O'CONOR—March 21, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev Father Carroll, O C, assisted by the Rev Father Ludovic, O C, Henry Scofield Rogers, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to Aileen Mary, daughter of Mr J E O'Co.or.

DEATHS.

BOSE—March 21, at Jubbulpore, Florence Adeline, the dearly beloved daughter of H C Bose, Civil Judge, Seoni, Central Provinces, aged 18 years and 4 months.
CARSON—March 18, at the Bank of Madras, Allepny, Frederick Robert, the dearly loved child of Mr and Mrs F A Carson, aged 3 months and 30 days.
WALTON—March 17, at Uri, Kashmir, Stella Margaret, infant daughter of C B Walton, aged 3 months and 1 day.
WIGNEY—March 20, at Dinapore, of acute bronchitis, Charlotte, daughter of the late Brevet-Captain F Wigney, Grenadier Guards, and aunt to Miss Dodsworth, of Dinapore. Aged 72 years.
WINTERS—At Karim Nagar, Hyderabad, Deccan, Hilda Annie, younger child of Charles T and Ellen E Winters (W M S), aged 7 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1898.

TO-DAY, the agreement by which Port Arthur and Talienwan will be leased to Russia and the railway concession by which that Power will have the right to make or work a railway connecting these ports with Manchuria will be signed at Pekin. Both ports will remain open to the war-ships of all nations, though one is fortified and the other may be fortified if Russia deem that precaution necessary. They will also be open to the trading vessels of all nations; subject, however, to the payment of duties. Will the tariff be restricted to the five per cent. which China, yielding to stress of circumstances, agreed should be the maximum of duties levied in her treaty ports? That is more than doubtful, though the telegram from the *Times'* Pekin correspondent states that Russia has mitigated the conditions of the cession to conciliate the trading nations while she consolidates her power and absorbs Manchuria. It is quite possible that for the present the duties may be limited to the five per cent. *ad valorem* of the treaty ports. But there is no guarantee that the tariff may not be that in force in all other Russian ports; and Talienwan will be a Russian port while the lease runs. The German Colonial Secretary recently informed the Reichstag that Kiauchau will be a free port for the present, but that if a different arrangement become desirable the Government would take action accordingly. That announcement was made within a few hours of Lord Salisbury's statement in the House of Lords that assurances had been received from the Russian and German Governments respectively that Talienwan and Kiauchau would be free ports, open to the commerce of the world. It turned out that the Russian assurance made no reference to the former port being made free; it was simply to be "open"—to vessels prepared to pay the duties levied by the Custom House, which may be prohibitive. There is much that is unquestionably unpleasant and even very disagreeable in all this. We can wish that things had turned out differently, as they very probably would have done if the British Government had intervened when a Japanese cruiser torpedoed an English steamer conveying troops from one Chinese port to another. That was before war was declared an unfriendly act, of more than doubtful legality, which would have been a sufficient justification for "an immediate and powerful demonstration by the British fleet" in Japanese waters. The history of the past four years would have run in a different groove and the Russians would not now be in Port Arthur.

But things being as they are, it is not easy to understand what practical purpose would be served by a demonstration of that kind now in the Gulf of Pechili, as recommended by the *Times*. Is it intended that the North Pacific Squadron should demonstrate before Port Arthur and demand the removal of the Chinese flag with the Russian eagle in the corner, which now floats over its battlements? It is difficult to see what would be obtained by such a course except a refusal, which would impose the obligation of enforcing compliance by a bombardment that would mean war in two continents and possibly with three great military Powers. The undoubted gravity of the present situation is in no wise diminished by the denunciation by the *Times*, reinforced by the Conservative *Standard*, of "the disastrous vacillation and inaction of the British Government in China." This vehemence recalls the ralied incitements of the former journal to a descent on the Crimea to destroy Sebastopol at a blow at a time when Russia had acceded to the terms proposed by the other European Powers. The *Times* confidently predicted an easy success, assuring the public and the Government—who knew as little of the real state of the facts as the writers in Printing House Square—that the Czar had no army in the Crimea, that Sebastopol was an open town on the land side, quite incapable of defence, and that in a fortnight that menace to the Turkish Empire and to the equilibrium in the East would be for ever destroyed. The Government of Lord Aberdeen was denounced in almost identical phrases for its disastrous vacillation and want of energy and patriotism. The public lashed into fury insisted on war and the bewildered Cabinet gave way to a movement of popular impatience and anger which it would not resist and did not know how to guide or control. The siege of Sebastopol took two years, cost a hundred thousand lives, and a hundred millions of money. But in that enterprise we were in alliance with France, with the Ottoman Empire, and eventually with Sardinia. What would have been the duration of the siege of Sebastopol, if France had been then the ally of Russia, and a united Germany, eager as Prussia then was, to be counted among the number of her friends?

When the Government is condemned for its "inaction" and counselled to make a naval demonstration in the Gulf of Pechili, it is well to take down Kinglake and read again what he has to tell us of the passionate incitements which urged the Aberdeen Cabinet on a course from which its better judgment recoiled. It cannot be truly said that the Government has been inactive, or in any sense indifferent to the trend of events in the Far East since these troubles began. A hostile critic might with more reason find fault with the superfluous emphasis with which certain members of the Cabinet threatened war if the policy of the "open door" was not accepted. That bellicose attitude was a mistake; it is always a mistake to threaten war. The last reason of Kings should only be heard when there is none other that will serve. Surely the London press might leave the responsible Government to decide whether "a powerful naval demonstration in the Gulf of Pechili" is all that is required to improve the political outlook in the Far East. Such a demonstration could do no good; it might do harm, by precipitating a collision leading straight a European war such as the world has not witnessed since the fall of Napoleon. It should be enough to know from Hongkong that all British war-ships in that port have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to sea. That may mean that one of these days they will proceed to Chusan or to Port Hamilton or elsewhere and hoist the British flag; an achievement that would very probably be the signal for the French Squadron to incontinently proceed to the Hainan and run up the tricolour. It would not necessarily mean war; but it would be the death and burial of the policy of upholding the independence and territorial integrity of China.

ONLY a small amount of preliminary business interposed yesterday between the assembling of the Legislative Council and the consideration of the most important Bill with which the Council has ever had to deal. The prominent place given to the plague in public thought is illustrated by the fact that for a year past the Governor has taken advantage of the meetings of the Legislative Council to make some statement or other in regard thereto. On this occasion the opportunity was taken to officially reply to the complaints raised by Mr. Roughton regarding the recent attitude of Government towards European gentlemen, who like himself have borne the burden and heat of the day in plague suppression. Lord Sandhurst remarked that he had never said that Europeans were no longer to be employed in plague suppression, but there was no intimation as to the way in which their services are now to be utilised. For the past assistance of European justices, his Excellency bestowed a warm tribute of praise. The questions were not of great importance. Fulfilling the promises given at recent temperance meetings, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna put a series of interrogatories suggesting various amendments in the licensing regulations. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh pleaded for greater flexibility in the rules as to railway detention, but was informed that Government could not put all "plague authorities" upon equal footing in regard to their certificates, H. E. the Governor pointing out that these authorities include offices of such subordinate rank as patels of villages. The chief feature of the short debate on the motion for the second reading of the City Improvement Bill was the speech in which Mr. Mehta traced the progress of Municipal government in the city. While describing the present measure as the fourth act in the municipal drama, he repudiated the suggestion that its unfolding has been necessary because the legislation of ten years ago had proved faulty and imperfect, and because the Corporation has been found unequal to the task imposed upon it. Mr. Mehta as the leader of the Corporation and as one of the non-official members who had an important share in the shaping of the Municipal Act is naturally proud of the measure and its results. But he admitted the need for the further step in Municipal government now being taken and gave to the second reading a hearty support.

Mr. Kirkham put in a plea that the new Trust when appointed should overlook the need for provision for the building of primary schools. As pointed out by Sir Charles Ollivant, the Board will not be able to spend money upon the construction of such schools; it can no doubt assist educational interests when leasing sites. After the second reading the Council proceeded to the consideration of the Bill in detail, in a business like way. Before the sitting was adjourned at a quarter-past five more than three-fourths of the amendments on the paper had been disposed of. Many of them, however, were of a merely verbal character, proposed by Mr. Moriarty, the Legal Remembrancer. The discussion on the "bludgeon clauses" is still to come. The non-official members took the wise course of leaving the proposal of amendments mainly in the hands of Mr. Mehta. Save for the occasional interposition of Mr. Parekh and a maiden speech from Mr. Vijbukhandas Atmaram, Mr. Mehta had the field of criticism, constructive and destructive, almost to himself. Indeed, the greater part of the sitting was occupied in argument between Mr. Mehta on the one side and Sir Charles Ollivant, the Advocate General, and Mr. Hughes on the other. One change which the honorable member succeeded in inserting in the Bill was a provision for making the period of appointment of the Chairman three years. Government also accepted a proposal coming from Mr. Parekh extending the limit of residence of Justices who are to be empowered to complain of the insanitariness of an area beyond the area itself to the ward in which it is situated. Mr. Mehta's proposal setting forth the Judicial or professional status of persons eligible for the office of president of the special tribunal was accepted with some modifications, and at his instance another amendment was inserted giving the Court discretionary power as to whether the declaration of rental to the municipal assessor made by the owner of property pulled down should be taken as the basis of compensation. These were the principal changes made in the Bill in the course of the discussion. Mr. Mehta's amendments to deprive the Port Trust of its representation, and another requiring the Board to submit estimates of cost when forwarding an improvement scheme for the consideration of the Corporation, were rejected. Two or three other amendments were accepted in principle by Government, but were held over for consideration at to-day's meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held last evening, when the reports for the years 1895 and 1896, dated September 1897, were presented. It is not quite clear why the report is not brought up to the end of the last year. But there is every reason to believe that the success which attended the Society up to the end of the period reported upon has been continued, and the Society is in as flourishing a condition now as it was then. It is satisfactory to note that during the period covered by the report sums amounting to Rs. 14,500 were received by the trustees of the hospital. Of this all but one thousand rupees were from the Petit family, the members of which ever since the establishment of the hospital have annually contributed large sums of money with the object of making the institution self-supporting. During 1896 the hospital was improved by the addition of a store-room and a shelter for animals under treatment. The income of the Society in 1895 was Rs. 9,046 and in 1896 Rs. 12,172 and of the hospital Rs. 58,055 and Rs. 53,405; the expenditure for the two years being Rs. 1,03,760. The property of the Society is valued at Rs. 2,21,200. That the Society has done good work may be judged from the fact that eleven agents have been fully employed. At the same time the Society admits that the ill-treatment of dumb animals has not by any means decreased. In spite of the vigilance of the agents, about twenty-five cases of cruelty on an average are daily discovered. Considering the immense vehicular traffic in the city, wherein about 25,000 animals are employed, and the aggregate length of roads and streets is about 135 miles, and having regard to the fact that some of the most emaciated and unserviceable animals are brought out at night in order to avoid detection, the Committee has a formidable task to perform. But it does it well, and doubtless is instrumental in preventing much suffering among domestic animals.

HER MAJESTY'S FLAGSHIP ECLIPSE, Captain F. S Inglefield, will sail to-day for Trincomali, with Rear-Admiral A. L. Douglas, the Naval-Commander-in-Chief, on board.

HER MAJESTY'S TORPEDO CATCHER PLASSY, Lieut.-Commander A. B. Prance, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 26th instant. Three Torpedo boats also arrived yesterday from the above port.

THE Art Exhibition will be open to-morrow (Wednesday) from 1 to 4-30 p. m. for ladies only and all necessary arrangements made for purdah ladies.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advices received from Shanghai, the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place are 3,500 bales. Exchange on Bombay is quoted at Rs. 167. The Market remains in the same inactive state as before and prices all round have declined Tael 1-2 per bale.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE RUSSIAN AGREEMENT WITH CHINA.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Reuter wires from Peking, to-day, that the Russian Chargé d'Affaires will, to-morrow, sign the agreement with China for the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan together with the Railway concession.

Both ports will remain open to the warships of all nations.

OPENING OF FUHNING.

China has decided to open Fuhning in the Province of Fukien as a Treaty Port.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN UGANDA.

A despatch from Uganda states that the fugitive mutineers from Fort Lubwas were overtaken on the 23rd February.

The British captured their stockade after severe fighting, in which seventy of the enemy were killed and one hundred wounded, and the rest of them fled.

The British loss was ten killed and twenty wounded, including Captain Molony and Lieut. Osborne.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The test case regarding the location of Indians in the Transvaal, which will be tried at Pretoria, is postponed until the 12th April.

BRITISH SQUADRON FOR THE GULF OF PECHILI.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

It is stated that the British Squadron in the China Seas has been ordered to rendezvous in the Gulf of Pechili, and that it will probably be further reinforced.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The "Times" hopes to hear that before long Lord Salisbury will have finally handed over the duties of the Foreign Office to one of his colleagues and preferably to Mr. Balfour.

SPAIN'S REPLY TO AMERICA.

The Spanish Note, in reply to the representations made by America says that Spain cannot make further concessions nor admit any encroachments on her sovereignty in the West Indies.

THE PLAGUE AT JEDDAH.

Seven deaths from plague have taken place at Jeddah.

M. HANOTAUX AND THE DUM DUM BULLET.

M. Hanotaux, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the Dum Dum bullets used by the British in the Afridi campaign, said he was engaged in obtaining more precise information on the subject.

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE S. S. CHINA.

Immediately on hearing of the stranding of the s. s. China, the Peninsular and Oriental Company despatched the steamer Carthage to Perim. The Carthage then took on board all the passengers, their baggage, the mails' specie and parcels post and left Perim on Sunday night for Brindisi and London.

No casualty of any kind took place and all the passengers were comfortably provided for on board the Carthage.

The latest telegrams from Perim state that the forehold is full of water, and the afterhold leaking slightly, but that the ship's pumps are able to keep it free.

A salvage steamer with powerful pumps and all the necessary appliances has been despatched to the spot.

FRONTIER NEWS.

RECALCITRANT ZAKKA KHELS.

AMBUSCADING A PARTY OF OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

Fourteen Zakka Khels ambuscaded a party of officers returning to Barkai from Mamani, yesterday evening, wounding Captain Margesson (Norfolks) slightly, and two men of the Gordons severely, and killing one pony. They also carried off a rifle, though fired at by a picquet.

Later on they carried off a mule from Mamani Camp, killing one transport driver, though the road was picqueted and the camps were strongly guarded.

WIRE-CUTTING IN THE KHYBER.

JAMRUD, MARCH 27.

The telegraph wire was cut near the mouth of the Khyber last night and three hundred yards of wire carried off.

The weather has now turned warmer.

DEATH OF SIR SYED AHMED.

ALIGARH CITY, MARCH 28.

Sir Syed Ahmed died at 10 o'clock, on Sunday night after a short illness.

THE FORTHCOMING EXECUTION.

POONA, MARCH 28.

The execution of Damodher Hari Chapekar is fixed to take place at Yerrowada on the 11th proximo. His appeal has been despatched to the Viceroy yesterday, which he himself wrote out.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos, arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 28th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 3-8
Bar Silver	25 9-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the Bombay Education Society's Schools, which took place last evening, proved as exciting as this annual function has been in past [illegible] The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, who presided, in the course of the meeting, bore willing testimony to the valuable services rendered to the Society during a [illegible]ears by Mr. J. W. Orr as their honorary [illegible]d he called upon all present to join him in [illegible]leasant voyage and happiness in the [illegible]o Mr. and Mrs. Orr, who were about [illegible]n a few weeks more, probably never [illegible] report on the condition of the [illegible]t year, notwithstanding the un[illegible]h which Bombay has been passed, be satisfactory. The results of [illegible] printing press, under Mr. Fair[illegible]t, were also considered satisfac-

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

THE MINTS NOT TO BE RE-OPENED.

A COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

In introducing the Budget discussion in the Council, Sir James Westland said the cost of the concessions to the British soldier in India, which included the immediate payment to him of the twopence daily he now received as deferred pay, would be more than at first estimated. It was now found that the amount would be forty-five lakhs annually from 1st April next, or from whatever date the concession commenced, gradually falling year by year to twenty-seven lakhs annually, which would be the permanent cost, after the men who had come out under existing conditions had retired.

Mr. Allan Arthur, representing the Chamber of Commerce, Bengal, dwelt upon the unsatisfactory state of the Currency, and the disastrous effects of the high bank rate, which showed no signs of falling. He urged Government to give some general idea of their intentions in regard to the Currency, even if they could not give particulars. He said that with the enormous amount of wheat and other produce to be moved this season, any attempt to float the proposed three crore loan, if it succeeded at all, would produce simply a disastrous stringency by taking money away from use of the commercial communuity. He argued further that from the ever diminishing ratio of the increase in the foreign trade of India during the past twenty years, it was doubtful whether the situation was as satisfactory as Government supposed and declared that, although tea and indigo people might think the one and fourpenny limit proposed for exchange too high, the whole commercial community were prepared to support Government in substituting fixity for the present fluctation in exchane

Mr. Nicholson pointed to the heavy falling off of the opium revenue of late years as an additional cause of reduced receipts, and urged the increase of duty on Silver which might, without adding appreciably to the existing burdens enable money to be spent on the encouragement of agricultural banks to relieve the Indebtedness of the ryot and upon introduction of improved methods of cultivation.

Sir Griffith Evans said with the exchange doubtful and plague knocking at the door, this was no time either for proposing an additional expenditure or reduced taxation. In regard to the Frontier, he thought the wonder was not that mistakes and losses had occurred, but that a modern army had been able to march through such fastnesses as those of Tirah at all. He only deplored the inefficiency of our means of obtaining intellegence, and thought that while it was absolutely necessary to furnish incursion the best policy in regard to a country like Tirah was to leave it severely alone, with a strong force on its border ready to inflict prompt and vigorous punishment, whenever an incursion occurred

On resuming the sitting in the afternoon, Sir Henry Prinsep asked why justice should be made to contribute to the revenues of country, and Mr. Sayani made a violent attack upon Government, complaining of the ever increasing incidence of taxation upon the people of India and the unfairness of the distribution of imperial charges, in that England did not pay her share. Sir Arthur Trevor spoke, explaining various points connected with the Public Works Department which had cropped up.

Sir Edwin Collen defended the Military Department and showed the unreasonable nature of many of the charges which had been brought against it, and the camparative economy with which it was administered and distributed the extensive strengthening of the Transport Service which is under consideration.

Sir James Westland then replied. in a remarkably able speech, in which he replied to the criticism of his Budget and handled Mr. Sayani and Sir Henry Prinsep somewhat severely, going carefully through all heads of the revenue to show that, the income tax only excepted, which affected but one out of each thousand of the population, the incidence of taxation was actually lighter than twenty years ago. In regard Sir Henry Prinsep's statement, he declared that the report upon which it was based wased was misleading, in that it credited the Courts with the whole of the probate duties as income, which was in reality Government revenue. He further made the important statement that the Despatch of the Government of India regarding the currency question was now in the hands of the Secretary of State and would be published when the Commission to which it is to be submitted was appointed. He said that, while he was unable in any way to commit the Secretary of State, he was authorised to say that the Government of India took the view strongly that the time for the possibility of re-opening the Mints had now altogether past. He further, on behalf of the Government, welcomed Mr. Allan, Arthur's assurance that the commercial community were at one with the Government in supporting the unification of the Rupee with the standard in force at Home.

His Excellency the Viceroy summed up the debate, defending the Government attitude in regard to the frontier, claiming that the British soldier had now done what never had been done before in penitrating practically throughout the whole of the North-West Frontiers.

The Council separated to reassemble in Simla.

THE STRANDED STEAMER CHINA.

t THE P. & O. Company's Agent at Aden telegraphs here is a strong gale blowing at Perim and boats are unable to get alongside the s s China. The P. & O. Company's s s Carthage left Perim yesterday evening for Brindisi and London, with all the passengers, mails, specie and baggage from the stranded vessel. Salvage operations are in progress and tugs, divers, lighters, &c. have been sent over from Aden. The P. & O. Co's s s Ancona will leave Bombay on Wednesday next to render assistance to the s s China.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

THE troops to leave for England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Dunera are as follows :—41 officers, 13 ladies, 12 children, 161 men, 33 women, 62 children, 392 men (invalids,) 17 women and 26 children. In all 553 men, 50 women and 88 children. The details from Deolali with their baggage will be brought to Bombay in two troop extra trains. The first rain with 4 officers and 150 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage left Deolali at 10 last night, and arrives at the Sassoon Dock at 6-30 this morning The second train with the remainder of the details approximately (4 officers and 344 men) will leave Deolali at 10-0 p.m., to-night, and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 6-30 a.m., tomorrow. The troops and baggage will be embarked, as they arrive.

THE END OF THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 24.

THE punkah swings continually and doors and windows are closed to keep out the midday heat, which is blistering the maidan outside and bringing down the dead teak leaves in crackling heaps. A stray globe-trotter is still occasionally to be met, generally some tough old civilian, lingering over his final farewell—and even he knows he is belated and is only waiting for a steamer. The invalids and the children have disappeared: Darjiling and Mussoorie and Simla are filling fast; and if Calcutta is still populous it is because the cold weather visitor forms but a limited section, and the great majority of the community have no choice in their abode. The Government of India offices, it is true, are still open in Calcutta, but the heart and the Under-Secretary is already in Simla, while his tonga awaits him in Kalka, and ere this appears in type the official migration will have taken place, and the red chuprassy and his office box gone.

The event of the week has of course been the Budget Statement, and the disappointment it has brought to those who so confidently expected it to comprise the announcement of another currency venture. Its main disclosures otherwise seem to have been very much what was expected, and if some are inclined to think Sir James Westland's attitude too cheerful, it is admitted upon all sides that, considering what the country has been through, the position is vastly better than might have been expected, and, after all, nothing is to be gained by pulling a long face, though the state of affairs referred to in the memorandums of the Bombay and Madras Chambers and Mr. Allan Arthur's recent address, continues almost as grave as ever. Upon one point the Finance Department are certainly to be congratulated this year, and that is for having succeeded in keeping their plans to themselves until they were ready to announce them, for although a strong rumour prevailed in the bazaar on Friday that a rupee loan was to be raised, the particulars were by no means definite, and at least up to the closing of business hours on Saturday, those that were in circulation were only such as might have been expected to originate in reasonable surmise.

What has struck a good many people in connection with the Budget has been the modesty of the Military estimates, as compared with what the cost of previous Frontier operations has led the public to anticipate. It has of course yet to be seen whether the Budget estimates will not be exceeded, for it will be some time after the troops return to their permanent stations before the actual figures can be made up. It appears to be certain, however, that even making allowance on this score, the totals will be unusually moderate considering the extent of the operations undertaken and the size of the forces employed. The fact has nothing to do either with the scheme of the compaign or the policy which led up to it; but it is worth noticing as showing the increasing economy of the military machine, and above all the value of the control exercised by the secretariat in checking unnecessary extravagance.

The only other public function of importance during the week has been the annual meeting of the Lady Dufferin Eund, which practically terminates Lady Elgin's connection with Calcutta, for there is likely to be no time for more than hurried leave taking when the Viceregal party returns next cold weather. Lady Elgin will be remembered especially in connection with the wide and generous hospitality, which has made Government House the centre of the social life of Calcutta during the past four cold weathers and which she has dispensed with self-forgetful kindness that has never stopped to consider anything but the pleasure of her guests. She will not be forgotten either at many a bedside in the Lady Dufferin hospitals scattered throughout the country, which she has been assiduous in visiting, and where the bright smile and gracious presence of the leading Lady in the land has often cheered sickness and lightened the weary round of the women who are ministering, at the cost of their very comfort and health, and sometimes of their lives, to their Indian sisters in distress.

The many partings which have been taking place during the past few weeks nevertheless, there is plenty of life still left in Calcutta, and people are settling themselves in very comfortably for the hot weather. Amongst other expedients for keeping out the sun one sees an increasing number of false roofs of mat and bamboo trellis work, which any mistry can fix over the chunam and which has the effect of making a top almost as cool as a middle one. It is not necessary to live for long in the third baking storey of a Calcutta house in April to know what this means, and experience shows that it is so easy to tie the arrangement down so that it is safe even in the highest wind, that the fifty or a hundred rupees it costs is a small price to pay for the benefit. It is curious how long it has taken to evolve the arrangement for the old device of gumlas is too heavy for shaky beams which abound after the earthquake, while straw is so untidy that it has never been a success. I was shown a mat roof the other day that had been up for two years, but the cement under it was green and the owner admitted there had been leakage in the rains; but when put up for the hot months and removed in the rains there does not seem to be any objection on this score provided a good current of air can get underneath.

A good deal of influenza has been going about of late, and in some cases has turned to pneumonia, but the health of Calcutta seems otherwiso excellent, and as the hot weather progresses and the splendid south wind increases matters will no doubt still further improve in this respect.

MILITARY NEWS.

Surgeon-Major M. O'C. Drury. A. M. S. is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter be granted to him by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

CAPTAIN A. B. N. CHURCHILL, Royal Artillery officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Head-quarters, Punjab Command, *vice* Captain Hamilton on field service.

13TH BENGAL INFANTRY.—Lieutenant C. Vickers, supernumerary on the regiment, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Captain Giles promoted Wing Commander, *pro tem.*

NATIVE MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY.—Lieutenant E.W. M. Walker, Royal Artillery, to be Subaltern, *vice* R. Patch promoted.

COLONEL T. R. COWIE, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to reside in India on vacating his appointment in the Civil Department.

THE undermentioned officer has passed the examination prescibed, and is tactically fitted for promotion to the rank of substan ive Lieutenant-Cononel Major T. Peel Royal Engineers.

THE undermentioned officer has passed the examination prescribed and is tactically fitted for appointment to the permanent command of a native regiment Major F. Hawkins 1st Bengal Infantry.

39TH SIKHS.—Lieutenant de C Ireland, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity as a temporary measure.

45TH SIKHS.—Lieutenant H. F. Cooke, Officiating Wing Officer, 32nd Punjab Poineers, is transferred in the same capacity as a temporary measura.

4TH BOMBAY Rifles.—Lieutenant W. F. Stevenson, Wing Officer, 23rd Bombay Rifles, officiates as wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

BRIGADIER GENERAL J. H. WODEHOUSE is posted to the Presidency District,

COLONEL W. H. MEIKLEJOHN. Colonel-on-the-Staff, is posted to Multan.

BREVET-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. W. MURRAY Royal Artillery, Assistant-Adjutant-General, is posted to the Madras Command.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C. M. G., Royal Engineer Officiating Superintending Engineer, Punjab Command, is transferred to the charge of Sirhind, Lahore Circle.

ON arrival in India the unpermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers are attached to the Military Works Department and posted :—Lieutenant E. S. Hardy to Bombay Command; 2nd, Lieutenant H. de Pollard Lowsley, Bengal Lieutenant E. G. Wace, Punjab; Lieutenant W. F. Matthews, Madras; Lieuteuant. Charteris, Madras; Lieutenant O. G. Brandon, Bombay Corps of Sappers and Miners.

LIEUTANT H. WINSLOE, Royal Engineers is posted to No. 5 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India :—Army Head Quarters Staff, Major H. Finnis, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General for Royal Engineers to England, ten months, on private affairs

DISTRICT STAFF, Brigadier-General F. Ventris Commanding Bombay District, eight months on urgent private affairs.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE special meeting of the Municipal Corporation convened for the purpose of considering application for a further grant of Rs. 1,00,000 for the suppression of the plague and other urgent matters, was held in the Municipal Office, yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton presiding.

THE CORPORATION'S REPRESENTATION REGARDING THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The Corporation considered the following representation regarding the Plague Committee prepared by the Committee appointed by the Corporation at its meeting of the 24th instant :—

That the President respectfully submits to his Excellency the Governor in Council the following facts with a view to the executive duties of the Plague Committee being transferred to the Municipality, whose methods of dealing with the plague have been proved by experience to be as effective and much less costly than the plan put in force by the Plague Committee, and also suggesting that in order to secure continuity in the organization and administration of special plague measures, a special officer of Government be associated with the Municipal Commissioner.

The Committee make this proposal on the following grounds :—

1. That the official intimation of plague reached the Commissioner on September 23rd, 1896.

2. That the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer at once took active steps, and the Corporation met and voted one lakh of rupees and gave the executive a free hand.

3. That from that date until it reached its maximum for the week ending February 9th, when the total weekly mortality reached 1,891, the executive of the Corporation spared neither money nor labour in fighting the plague, with the result that by March 9, three days after the Plague Committee were appointed, the mortality for the week had decreased to 1,311.

4. At the time when the plague was at its height in the month of February, 1897, there were more than 30,000 extra men employed by the Municipality for carrying out the special measures which were required to deal with it.

5. The Plague Committee was appointed on the 6th of March, 1897, but was not organized as a working body until the beginning of April, by which time the mortality had decreased to 991 for the week ending April 6th,

6. The Corporation respectfully claim that this result was secured by them at a cost to the city of Rs. 4,37,000 (expended from September, 1896, to March 1st, 1897).

7. The Plague Committee commenced operations with a declining epidemic; but from their appointment until the plague practically disappeared, the plague operations cost the city Rs. 8,51,000, a portion of which sum was paid directly by the Municipality who had to continue to maintain a vastly increased staff and to co-operate in many of the measures taken.

8. A reference to the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer's reports will show that, gauged by results, the municipal measures fighting with a rising epidemic—were in no way less successful than the Plague Committee's operations against a declining one, and that the cost of the municipal measures was Rs. 4,37,000 for five months from September 1896 to March 1897, as against Rs. 8,51,000 expended while the Plague Committee was in power for seven months from March 1897 to September 1897.

9. The outbreak of plague came suddenly on the Municipality, and yet their operations met with such a measure of success that by the middle of February the plague was practically mastered, and from that date there was a continuous decline in the mortality.

10. The Plague Committee, who from the 6th day of March, 1897, have had unlimited means and power and the entire control of large bodies of men, and was fully organized with past experience to guide them, was retained for the purposes of fighting any recrudescence and yet were unable on its re-appearance to do more than the Municipality did when it first appeared in the city. Indeed it would appear from recent facts and figures that their methods, to say the least, have not been more successful than those adopted by the Corporation.

11. But whereas the Corporation obtained good results by an expenditure of Rs. 4,37,000 from September 1896 to March 1897, the present Plague Committee and the Corporation have, from September 1897 to March 1898, spent Rs. 8,77,000, and that at the present rate 13 or 14 lakhs will probably be expended before the epidemic declines once more, 2 1-2 lakhs being required for March alone.

12. There can be very little doubt that this enormous increase of expenditure with no appreciable difference in results is owing largely to the existence of a dual agency.

13. The Corporation have now passed a scheme for the re-organization of their Health Department, which, when carried out, will place the executive in a much stronger position to cope with any epidemic.

14. But owing to the heavy expenditure entailed by the operations of the Plague Committee, they are unable to give effect to the scheme.

15. The Corporation in asking that the Plague Committee should be now dispensed with, and the work handed over to their own officers, do not wish to undervalue the efforts of the Plague Committee; but they are of opinion that the municipal executive officers, being whole-time men and thoroughly conversant with the city, would do better at less cost than the Plague Committee, more especially if assisted, as the Corporation propose they shall be assisted, by a special officers appointed by Government.

16. That there has been, and undoubtedly still is considerable friction between the two sets of employers, viz., those of the Corporation and of the Plague Committee, and that in the best interests of the City it is desirable that this state of affairs should cease especially as it leads to discontent and disorganization of the permanent municipal staff. But this friction will continue as long as there is divided responsibility which must mean no responsibility at all.

17. That the heavy expenditure of the Plague Committee is largely due to there being a total absence of responsibility for providing the funds and also to the fact that till quite recently they had no sufficiently experienced person at the head of their Store Department, who could organize an effective system of control.

18. The Corporation have unstintingly advanced the funds for carrying out plague measures till they have now reached a total of very nearly 25 lakhs. They would still not grudge, in the interest of the health of the city, to continue to make further advances that may be required—leaving open the question of the final adjustment of the respective liabilities of the Government, of the Port Trust, and the Corporation; but they respectfully submit to Government that the city should be saved from having its finances utterly dislocated and disorganized by wasteful and unnecessary expenditure, which could be avoided by a less costly, but in their opinion equally efficient, system.

G. COTTON.
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA.
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.
NANABHAI NAVROSJI KATRAK.
OSWALD V. MULLER.
G. W. ROUGHTON.
K. N. BAHADURJI.
D. E. WACHA.

Municipal Office, 25th March, 1898.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that the representation be approved and adopted, and that the President be requested to address the Government in terms of the representation. Mr. Ibrahim said that the committee had gone very carefully into the questions dealt with in the representation. It might be mentioned that in the hurry of the moment the names of Dr. Bahadurji and Mr. Wacha were erroneously associated with those of other members who approved the report in its entirety, as those two members objected to certain passages in the report. It was a matter of regret that there should be any difference of opinion between the members of the committee and that there should be any further discussion in the Corporation on the subject.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

Dr. Bahadurji observed that his great objection to certain passages in the report was that this was not the time for entering into any elaborate discussion to whitewash the Municipal Corporation or its executive, or to compare the efforts of the Municipality with those of the Plague Committee, or to belittle the efforts of the Plague Committee and to magnify those of their own officers. In his opinion it would be wiser to go to the Government with a representation which did not contain contentious matters, when they could urge arguments which admitted of no dispute. He, therefore, urged that all matters of argument should be deleted from the representation. In suggesting the omission of paragraphs 1 and 2 from the representation, Dr. Bahadurji remarked that they referred to controversial matters, for they knew that realizing the gravity of a situation when an epidemic burst upon a city was an entirely different thing to the ignoring or to the improper treatment of early cases of plague. The speaker then moved an amendment proposing omission of certain passages and inclusion of certain others.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Mr. Wacha remarked that it appeared to him that perhaps the statement made in the first paragraph was not historically correct. Mr. Wacha then suggested the addition of the words "of known sympathy with the people" after the words "a special officer" (to be appointed by Government) in paragraph 15. Mr. Wacha had no doubt that Government would appoint such an officer, still it was far better for them to express that opinion.

This modification was agreed to, and Mr. Ibrahim's proposition, on being put to the vote, was carried, Dr. Bahadurji being the only dissentient.

FURTHER GRANT TO THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola proposed that a further grant of one lakh of rupees be made to the Plague Committee for the suppression of the plague subject to the future adjustment of the expenditure between the Government and the Corporation. Mr. Ibrahim stated that he had learnt from the Municipal Accountant that some further grants would become due to the Plague Committee by the end of the month.

Dr. Katrak having seconded the proposition, it was carried.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

FAREWELL PARTY TO MR. KIRKHAM.

THE approaching retirement of the Hon Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, from the position he has so long and ably filled, and his consequent departure from India on the 2nd of next month, have called forth expressions of regret at his loss from a large circle of friends. Mr. Kirkham, and in no less a degree Mrs. Kirkham too, have during their many years residence in the country succeeded in making a great many friends. Their kindness, sympathy, and good will in dealing with Native Society has been especially productive of happy results, and the almost universal sense of loss which their departure entails is testified to by the numerous regrets that have recently been expressed. Poona, in which Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham are perhaps best known and appreciated, has not been backward in this respect, and Saturday evening last witnessed a grand evening party given in honour of them by their friends and admirers at the Hirabaug, Town Hall, Thitbur, in response to the invitations issued by the committee of which Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabji Pudumji was the chairman, when a large number of European, Native and Parsee ladies and gentlemen, and an agreeable hour was spent. Several speeches were made dealing with the good work done by Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham, and after that refreshment, were served to all those present, the Native part of the assembly being treated separately at tables in the garden.

Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar also spoke. Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Nagarkar, and Mr. Macnee having address the meeting.

Mr. Kirkham who was received with loud cheering said: Sirdar Khan Bahadur D. Padumji, My Lord Bishop, and dear friends: I am sure you will sympathise with me when I say that I have never felt it so difficult to speak as at the present moment. I feel it quite impossible to reply adequately to the kind things that have been said. You know that familiar saying out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh," but there are some occasions when the heart is so full that the mouth refuses its office. I fear I shall have to sit down simply expressing my deep gratitude on behalf of my wife and myself for the honour you have done us, and still more for the kind feelings you have expressed towards us. Even if it were possible, I am not sure it would be proper to reply in detail, as the regulations concerning public servants now wisely forbid their discussing their public careers. We must therefore consider this an informal party of private friends who have come together for the purpose of shaking hands and wishing old friends good bye. There is however one point on which without impropriety, I may let myself go a little and that is in reference to the various good works done by my wife. After all whatever I may have done in connection with education or municipal management has been more or less in the day's work and in the way of official duty and there has always been, as our friend Mr. Phatak delightfully reminded us (laughter) the pay-abstract on the first of the month as a reward (laughter). But in case of my wife is altogether different and when I heard your references to her unselfish and disinterested labours in many directions I confess they gave me great pleasure. I am sure the work she has done in Poona and in many out-of the way corners of my Division has been a labour of love that would have been a reward in itself, but your recognition will be I have no doubt, very grateful to her and it certainly is to me (cheers). Standing here and looking back now over the thirty-six years since I first came to Poona you may imagine the thoughts that throng to my mind, of faces we shall see no more, of voices that are silent for ever. I must not recall them, many of you can remember them. But there is one whom I will mention, whose house was close by old Jagnath Sunkersett who is probably only a name to most of you except, perhaps our ante-diluvian friend Rao Bahadur Bhide. When I first came out I remember Sir Bartle Frere introduced me to the old man, who looked at me with his kind keen eyes, and said "You are a very young man for the important post to which you have been appointed. Now let me give you one word of advice." He put his long thin arm over my shoulder, he was a fine and very tall old man and said: "Always be kind to the natives of India". (cheers). It has often struck me since as worth remembering that this sagacious old man should have wished to impress upon a young official that kindly feeling was so important a thing. He did not give the first place to ability or integrity or firmness but to kindness (cheers). Well, Khan Bahadur, you will not wonder that this saying should come back to my mind with increased force this evening and looking back over my long past I must say that I see no reason to revise that old patriarch's judgment. Genuine, kindly feeling does undoubtedly tend to evoke similar feeling and to smooth and sweeten official and all other relations (cheers). But Khan Bahadur I must not begin to indulge in reminiscences or I shall never end. I will only again thank you on behalf of my wife and myself for all the trouble you have taken to prepare this grand demonstration of good will. (cheers). I need have no hesitation in assuring you that wherever we may go and whatever our future lot may be our thought will often turn to Poona and never without remembering the many dear friends we have made here and the most kind and touching and splendid good-bye you have given us this evening (Long and continued applause.)—*Deccan Herald.*

BASSEIN BURIAL FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before the first outbreak of plague, the parishioners of the nine churches in Bassein, Thana District, presented a representation to the Right Revd. Dr. Antonio Pedro da Costa, Bishop of Damaun, pointing out the hardships involved on the petitioners by the introduction of higher fees in respect of burials, etc. That representation was kindly published by you. Although several other communications were addressed to his Lordship latter on, that prelate has done nothing in the matter. I may remark that the parishioners of Bassein see no reason why the fees should not be decreased. They are equally unable to understand why the Right Revd. Dr. da Costa has not yet taken action to remedy the state of things. The Catholics of Bassein are a poor people; have always been at the beck of their vicars, and have allowed themselves to be governed by the will of their pastors. Because they are so submissive, that is, I submit, no reason why their representation should not be considered, and the fees decreased? If the Bassein Catholics have not a good case, his Lordship might graciously pleased to point out to them the unsoundness of the arguments set out by them in their representation.—Yours, &c.,

A BASSEIN CATHOLIC.

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to call your attention to a mistake regarding the name of one of the artists whose works have been favourably reviewed in the issue of the "Bombay Gazette" of the 19th instant. The pictures, No. 135 "On a Misty Morning," No. 135 "The Vegetable Seller," No. 136 "The Reaper," and No. 185 "The Road to the Market" are the works of Mr. C. Raja Raja Varma, and not of Raja Ravi Varma stated in the notice. I am led to believe that a similar mistake has been committed in catalogue, though I have not yet seen a copy of it. As the names of Mr. Ravi Varma and his brother, C. Raja Raja Varma, have often been confounded in this manner. I have thought it necessary in justice to both to point out the error. The names of both artists have been correctly written on the backs and corners of their pictures.—Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

APPEAL FROM THE POONA PANJRAPOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since your kindly publishing a special appeal, a few days ago in your journal on behalf of the Poona Panjrapol, the following amounts have been thankfully received by the Panjrapol Committee from the undernamed persons :—Messrs. Sobhagchand Bhaggwandas, Rs. 151; Moti Bhagwandas, Rs. 51; Lakhmidas Moorarjee, Rs. 100; Kisandas Premchand, Rs. 25; A European lady, Bombay, Rs. 10; Mr. Manchersjee Framjee, of Columbo, Rs. 5;—total Rs. 342. During last week the grass that remained after being cut and removed in pastures in the neighbourhood of the Bhojapoor branch of the Poona Panjrapol caught fire and caused heavy losses to several persons. Among pastures burnt down there was one that belonged to the Poona Panjrapol, which fortunately suffered but a small loss. Benevolent persons are hereby requested that they will be kind enough to assist the Panjrapol by sending any donations towards bringing and stacking the grass safe which is now lying in pastures for want of sufficient funds.—Yours, &c.,

PESTONJEE LIMJEE,
Honorary Secretary, Poona Panjrapol.

A terrible famine prevails at Hainan (says "L'Independance Tonkinoise") From all points of the island the news that arrives at Hoihow is heart-rending; and in the interior there are found on the pathways the bodies of poor wretches dead of hunger. The Chinese are buying rice in Tongking" in order to send it to Hainan, where the natives buy it up to as much as dols. 7 and dols 8 per picul.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND READING OF THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

A MEETING of the Council of H. E. the Governor for making Laws and Regulations was held at the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, his Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay presiding. There were also present :—The Hon'ble Mr. John Nugent, C.S.I., I.C.S.; the Hon'ble Sir E Charles K. Ollivant, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.; the Advocate General; the Hon'ble Messrs. W. H. Crowe, I.C.S.; J. Monteath, C.S.I., M.A., I.C.S.; Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B.; Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar; B.A., LL. B.; T. B. Kirkham, Barrister-at-Law; W. C. Hughes, M. Inst. C.E.; A. S. Moriarty, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law; Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar, L.M.; Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, B.A. LL. B.; Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji; Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Dhondo Shamrao Garud, B.A.; P. M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A., Barrister-at-Law; Vrijbhukhan das Atmaram,; A. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S.; S. B Doig, M. Inst. C.E.

EUROPEAN PLAGUE VOLUNTEERS.

H. E. the President, in opening the proceedings, said :—My attention has been called to a letter signed by Mr. Roughton in a newspaper of the 25th. In regard to the complaint he makes I can assure him and others that there are no grounds whatever for them. I never said Europeans were not to be employed Government, and I am sure, no less are the public most appreciative and deeply grateful for the immense and unceasing efforts that have been made by so many private gentlemen. I am well aware that the confidence their action has given to the public has been of the greatest service. Conspicuous have been the efforts of Mr. Roughton, Mr. James Macdonald, and many others too numerous to mention. I am fully confident that these efforts will in no way be relaxed, and the time of recreation which has been so unsparingly given will continue to be given in the same ungrudging way, and kindly and sympathetically used to guide matters as they are now being arranged.

THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN BOMBAY.

Replying to the Hon. Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadekar, the Hon. Mr. Nugent said: (a) 732 appears to be the number of licenses in force in Bombay during the year 1890-91, exclusive of temporary refreshment room licenses. The total of 801 for the year 1895-96 includes 71 temporary refreshment room licenses and 730 licenses of other classes. There was, therefore, a decrease, and not an increase, in the number of permanent licenses in force within the period in question. (b) The figures of consumption during each of the six years 1890-91 to 1895-96 were as follows :—

	Gallons.
1890-91	2,325,749
1891-92	2,457,541
1892-93	2,576,975
1893-94	2,594,479
1894-95	2,621,624
1895-96	2,728,150

The sales of the year taken by the honourable member as the first year of his period were affected by an increase in the rate of duty in Surat and by a bad season in Khandesh. The sales of the revenue years 1894-97 and 1895-96 were stimulated by a great increase in the number of Hindu marriages in the months immediately preceding the Sinhast year. Both of the years specified by the honourable member were therefore exceptional and there was not a permanent increase to the extent indicated by the figures quoted by him. The gradual improvement, however, in the effectiveness of measures for preventing illicit consumption and in the earnings of the liquor consuming classes tends to cause an increase in licit consumption.

LOCAL OPTION.

Dr. Bhalchandra asked: Will the Government be graciously pleased to direct that future editions of the annual reports of the administration of the Abkari Department should contain a more explicit statement showing the number of occasions on which the wishes of the local residents in the neighbourhood of a proposed new liquor-shop had been consulted and the number of times the wishes of the people had been respected or over-ruled, and in the latter case on what grounds?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent replied: The Abkari Administration Reports show that the local residents are now consulted in all cases, and Government have no reason to believe that in any case the opinion of the bulk of the residents is over-ruled or disregarded. There is therefore no need for the details suggested by the honourable member.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO CHILDREN.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra asked: Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of preventing the sale of intoxicating liquor to persons under 15 years of age, whether accompanied by their parents and guardians or not?

The Hon. Mr. Nugent replied: Great practical difficulties would be involved in enforcing a prohibition of the kind suggested by the honourable member. Shopkeepers have seldom, if ever, the means of ascertaining the exact age of purchasers, and most of the consumers of liquor in this country are probably ignorant of their own age. It would be unjustifiable to attach a penalty to acts regarding which there is no certainty whether they

and whether the Natus were asked any question about the signature, on the said letter and, if so, what replies were received from them?

His Excellency the President replied: Enquiries of the nature indicated in the question have not been made.

AN APPEAL CASE.

The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar asked: (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the judgment of her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the case of Imperatrix vs. Banuji Nandlal (Criminal Application for Revision No. 19 of 1898, decided on the 17th of February 1898)? (b) Will Government be pleased to enquire if the said Bapuji Nandlal was tried and sentenced by Mr. Becherlal Jiwanlal, First Class Magistrate, Kaira, to two months' rigorous imprisonment for the same offence for which he had been previously tried before Mr. De Souza, First Class Magistrate, Kaira?

Sir Charles Ollivant replied: The case alluded to has not previously been brought to the notice of Government, but enquiry will now be made as desired by the honourable member.

ALL DEATHS TREATED AS PLAGUE CASES.

The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare asked: Is it a fact that the Mamlatdar of Belgaum Taluka has issued orders to the village officers to treat any death in the village as a plague death and to compulsorily remove and segregate out of the village inmates of the house in which any death might occur for ten days?

His Excellency the President replied: The complaint is not quite accurate. The Collector of Belgaum on 26th January last issued an order that in villages within 15 miles of Belgaum Town, where the mortality was unusually high, deaths should be treated as plague deaths. The Assistant Collector reported that the order was leading to hardship in one village, and the collector modified the circular so as to include only plague deaths or deaths for which no cause could be assigned and, therefore, suspected to be plague. The change was made a little more than a fortnight after the order complained of was issued.

The Hon. Mr. Goculdas Khandas Parukh said that the Bill as returned by the Select Committee was, indeed a great improvement on that which was before the Council last time, but still there were certain measures in which it appeared to him that some changes ought to be made. The first measure of importance in which some alteration was deemed necessary was in connection with the powers of acquiring land by the Board. He understood that the Board was to have the power of compulsorily acquiring such lands as were necessary for the purposes of schemes themselves. The provisions which limited the right of concession and enabled the Board to give the lowest value of the property which was to be acquired were good ones, but he did not approve in the case of urgent works taken up that the Board should be obliged to give anything more than the lowest value of the property which they had to acquire. But the provision with reference to the lands which were required for the purpose of the scheme ought not to apply to lands which the Board took not for the purpose of carrying out the scheme but for the purpose of profit in order that they might be able to sell the lands at a profit to the same owner or other persons, or upon which they might construct buildings which might be very remunerative. With reference to that kind of land, he thought it would be more desirable if the Board were to acquire it by an agreement with the owners or in some other way than the compulsory process. As the acquirement of these lands would involve in certain cases both profit as well as loss, the scheme ought not to empower the Board to acquire properties compulsorily, except those properties which were necessary for the purpose of improvement. With reference to the powers in connection with the scheme where the scheme might not be approved by the Corporation, or cases where objection was taken either by the Corporation or such other important public bodies interested in the lands which were, to be acquired, he thought that it ought not to be assumed that their objections were useless. It would be a proper safeguard that in all these cases there might be a sort of a local inquiry in the course of which some evidence might be received so that Government might have full material before them before they exercised their judgement, and before they accorded their sanction in the matter.

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary then presented the following papers to the Council:—(1) Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 1 of 1898 (a Bill for the improvement of City of Bombay and to provide space for its future expansion). (2) Statement referred to in the reply to question No. 3 put by the Hon'ble Mr. Dhondo Shamrao Garud at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February last. (3) Reply to questions 1 to 8 put by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Ranchodlal Chotalal at the same meeting.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT BILL.

His Excellency the Governor formally moved the second reading of the Bill for the improvement of the city of Bombay and to provide space for its future expansion.

Mr. Goculdas Kandas Parakh said that the Bill as returned by the Select Committee was indeed a great improvement on the Bill which was before the Council last time, but still there were certain sections in which it appeared to him that some changes ought to be made. The first point of importance in which some alteration was deemed necessary was in connection with the powers of acquiring land by the Board. He understood that the Board was to have the power of compulsorily acquiring such lands as were necessary for the purposes of the schemes themselves. The provisions which limited the right of concession and enabled the Board to give the lowest value of the property which was to be acquired were good ones, but he did not approve in the case of urgent works taken up that the Board should be obliged to give anything more than the lowest value of the property which they had to acquire. But the provision with reference to the lands which were required for the purpose of the scheme ought not to apply to lands which the Board took not for the purpose of carrying out the scheme but for the purpose of profit in order that they might be able to sell the lands at a profit to the same owner or other persons, or upon which they might construct buildings which might be very remunerative. With reference to that kind of land, he thought it would be more desirable if the board were to acquire it by an agreement with the owners or in some other way than the compulsory process. As the acquirement of these exercised their judgment before they accorded their sanction in the matter.

THE FOURTH ACT OF THE DRAMA.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said: your Excellency,—The Bill before the Council involves operations and transactions of such serious magnitude, and is pregnant with possibilities of such far-reaching and momentous consequences to the welfare, progress and development of the city that I do not think any apology is needed for venturing to take up the time of the Council with observations on its object and reasons, its principles and main features. My Lord, this Bill may be said to raise the curtain on the fourth Act of the drama of the local administration of the city. The first Act closed with the passing of Act II. of 1865. Up till then, the management of local affairs was carried on under the direct control or supervision of Government assisted by small Boards composed mainly of Government officers, a state of things for which many people even now sigh as in all ages people have sighed for a golden age which exists only in imaginations inflamed by prejudice and for which there is no warrant in history. The system ended in gross financial mismanagement and in disastrous failure; and so grave was the condition of the city in point of health and sanitation at the end of 1864 that Government felt the necessity of a more organized effort, and Act II of 1865 placed the Municipal affairs of the city in the hands of a Government official as sole executive officer called the Municipal Commissioner, assisted and controlled by the Bench of Justices who were to have the power of the purse by controlling the annual Budget. Another system still found to be defective some people had thus set up. The result was that the Municipal Commissioner went his way regardless of the Bench, and six years of the Arthur Crawford regime ended in financial ruin, though not unrelieved by marked improvement in the sanitary conservancy of the city. I do not know if there is any hon'ble member at this Board who remembers the sensation that was created in this very Durbar room when Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, as Chairman of the Finance Committee announced to the Bench that the Municipality was bankrupt. The curtain then rose on the third Act of the drama, and the legislation of 1872 inaugurated the system of an elected Corporation, a Town Council and an Executive Commissioner, a system which I had some little hand in suggesting, and which exists up to the present day. The Act of 1872 was appointed so to say only on probation; it was confirmed in 1878, and was improved and enlarged on the same lines in 1888, Act III of which year is the Act which now governs the Municipal administration of the city. Almost exactly ten years after the present Act in force was finally considered in this Council, the curtain now rises upon the opening of the fourth Act. The question naturally arises why this further unfolding of the drama has become necessary.

HAS THE MUNICIPAL ACT FAILED?

Is it because the progress of the third Act has landed us in as abortive a result or as dismal a failure as the periods before and after 1865? For some time it has been dinned passionately in our ears that the legislation of 1888 has proved as faulty and imperfect as the corporate body to which it entrusted large powers and resources has been found grossly and shamefully unequal to its task. Now, my Lord, is there any truth in this indictment? The most serious fault found with the Act relates to the restriction contained in Section 343 by which certain provisions for sanitary structure were confined to sites previously unbuilt upon, and to absence of measures for preventing overcrowding. But the reasons for restricting Section 343—which was amended at the instance of one of the most thoughtful and enlightened members this Council ever had—have not been understood. To have applied the new provisions for structure in Section 343 to sites previously built upon would have prevented hundreds of house-owners from rebuilding their houses up to the very last moment, and the city would have had a far larger number of old dilapidated and patched up houses against houses improved at least to a certain extent by rebuilding, though not in the best manner possible. As to overcrowding, the Act has provided in Section 378 ample powers for dealing with buildings unfit for human habitation and in Section 379 with the evils and dangers of overcrowded dwellings. But then it is said that if these Sections were not properly worked, it only proves again the gross incompetence and apathy of the Corporation, People who talk like this show that they have never studied the legislation which they criticize. The working of Section 378 and 379 is not vested in the Corporation but has been deliberately left to the independent responsibility of the Commissioner with the help of courts of law. I was sorry to see that the other day a late Municipal Commissioner, in the debate on Mr. Birdwood's interesting and excellent paper on the Plague in Bombay, inveigh against the Corporation for dilatory and unenlightened action in the matter of drainage and house-connection. Now what are the facts? The Corporation yielded only too easily to the introduction of systems of drainage and house-connection, accepting the opinion of their experts against its own misgivings as to how far the systems had been made suitable to tropical conditions and the habits of the people. In the debate to which I have referred, Mr. Baldwin Latham, who was engaged to report on our system, confesses that "He knew Bombay very well, having carefully examined every portion of it and he must say it was a misfortune that the early sanitary works there were not designed in a better way. European rules had been applied to Indian towns which, in his judgment, having regard to certain circumstances connected with the population, were not sufficient for the purpose." It is in this non-adaptability of European expert knowledge that the explanation of the much-abused action of the Corporation lies. The case of house-connections is in point. The system based on Eurodean precedents hastily introduced had to be ultimately revised, and the Corporation acted wisely and not obstructively, in insisting upon such revision and in compelling Mr. Acworth to submit to it. In the same way, there is an outcry about

NEGLECT OF SUBSOIL DRAINAGE.

It is curious that Mr. Cassels, who steered the Act of 1865 through the Council then made the same complaint against a similar extravagant waste of Vehar water as now against Vehar, Tulsi and Tansa combined, the increase of malignant fever in the town in consequence. Well, Bombay proved a pretty healthy town for several years after the waste of Vehar water was allowed to run riot. But here again, a remarkable fact is oozing out. It is said that a small sub-committee appointed recently of three of the best European and one native expert in Bombay to investigate the subject, is finding from the experiments carried out by it, that the level of subsoil water in the city is lower instead of being higher than before. I do not refer to this for the purpose of recommending or justifying any inaction in dealing with subsoil drainage. I only want to show that the grave problems that come before the Corporation present difficulties and complications which demand careful and cautious consideration. The truth is that, as your Lordship has gracefully testified in your letter to that body, the Corporation has done useful and valuable work in a variety of directions during the twenty-five years that has elapsed since the Act of 1872 inaugurated local Self-Government in this city. The present Bill has become necessary, not because there has been any failure in its work or the performance of its duties, but because a time has now come in the development of this city as in the case of all other great cities which, growing up unmethodically athazard, have suddenly found themselves outgrowing their capacities and their requirements. Though the great fire of London of 1667 gave it a splendid opportunity of getting rid of its wooden houses and its narrow alleys, as so recently as 1890 when it amended and consolidated the Acts for housing the working Classes, there were 3,00,000 inhabitants living in slums in a condition which Professor Auxley declared to be inferior to that of West African savages. And it was generally admitted that" the dens inhabited by the poorer section of the working classes dwelling in London were a disgrace to humanity and a dishonour to that enlightened and opulent city." The condition of a great portion of Paris was not much better till half of it was rebuilt by Baron Hansmann so recently as 1853 under the third Napoleon. We have now to do for Bombay the work which was done in these and other great cities of civilized Europe none too early. In London, the Great Fire, in Paris the exigences of an imperial regime, in Lisbon the great earthquake supplied the propelling force. We are set in motion by the dire pestilence that is so mercilessly ravaging the city. Your Excellency's Government deserves no little credit for seizing

THE RIGHT PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

With promptitude and thoroughness by bringing in the Bill now before the Council. I have said, my Lord, it is a measure of grave magnitude; I may add it is not a little bold and ambitious in its procedure. I refer to this feature, not to discredit it, but to point out the necessity of safeguarding its enterprise as carefully as possible. At the first reading of the Bill I referred to the Glasgow Improvement Trust Acts which embodied full plans and details of the improvements contemplated. But it was pointed out that the present Bill was modelled on the Statute of 1890 for the housing of the working classes, and that that Act left the areas of improvement and reconstruction to be settled afterwards. But it must be remembered that under the Statute of 1890 no improvement scheme even after being sanctioned upon an official representation by a Secretary of State or the Local Governments Board, could be carried out without a special confirming Act of Parliament, so that each scheme had to prepare its full plans and details and estimates before the Legislature allowed it to be carried out. In this Bill, there is no such safeguard provided, and it is, therefore, most essential to see that the constitution of the new Board to be created is such as to guard against recklessness and to devise limitations of its powers and resources so as to provide against extravagant and unwise expenditure. I would have wished in the first reading the view I took of the constitution of the new Trust. To my mind it approximates substantially with the Joint Committee contemplated by the Municipal Act for special work. I should have wished that in view of the fact that the Corporation will raise and supply the greater portion of the funds required, they had a larger representation on the Board. The Bill as amended in Select Committee reduces its comparative representation lower than in the original Bill, and I shall move a amendment to rectify that state of things as far as possible. The main objects of the Bill are to improve and reconstruct unhealthy areas, to open up the city by forming new streets and to provide dwellings for the poorer classes. Reclamation, I am assured and understand, is not one of the principal objects, but it is introduced with the view of supplementing the resources for carrying them out. But the sanction for

RECLAMATION SCHEMES.

Stand in an essentially different position from the sanction to an improvement scheme. With regard to the latter, Government occupies the position of a disinterested party; with regard to a reclamation scheme, it is a directly interested party. It gains by the success of a reclamation scheme; it losses nothing by its failure and may even gain something. Under these circumstances some provision should be devised for saving Government from marring its reputation for justice and infallibility in an incautious moment. I propose to suggest amendment for that purpose. With regard to the provisions for initiating schems for the improvement of unhealthy areas and for the formation of new streets, they seem to me to be practically efficient and satisfactory with the addition of the Corporation in the list of moving authorities. They are borrowed and closely adapted with necessary changes from the correspon ing sections of the English Act of 1890 for the housing of the working classes. The Select Committee has amended this part of the Bill by giving the Corporation a direct opportunity of considering and criticizing every improvement and reclamation scheme. I trust that the Corporation will view this as one of their most important functions and fully utilize the opportunity of carefully studying and commenting upon every scheme with the aid of a strong expert committee. The inclusion of police accommodation schemes at first sight to be somewhat outside the main object of the Bill. But I cannot think that there is serious objection to entrusting the Board with the work of housing the police, for it cannot be denied that it would be a great advantage to the city to have the rank and file of the police located and housed in proper quarters. The money required for it could be raised by a loan which would be paid off by a rental based upon the amount of interest and sinking fund. With the addition of the clause for vesting the police buildings which might be thus constructed in the Corporation, the interests of that body are well safeguarded. It will have secured substantial buildings for the city for a small addition to the rental in the shape of sinking fund instalments for a period of 60 years.

RESOURCES.

We now come to the resources placed at the disposal of the Board. For a long time it cannot hope to meet the interest on the loans required for carrying out its work from the returns of its own operations. As Bombay is a city in which many imperial interests are centred, it is only just and right that the necessary funds to meet the deficiency should be contributed from the imperial as well in the local exchequer. This principle is recognized in the Bill; but I cannot help saying that the division of the burden is not what it ought to be. The share of Government is principally confined to the income which the Board might make from the rental of certain Government properties for 99 years after paying them interest at 3 per cent. on their values. These are principally properties which ought always to have belonged to the city as soon as local burdens were placed upon it. It is too late in the day, however, to make a claim based simply on bare equity and justice not clothed in legal garb. But with regard to two properties, I cannot help saying that the Government might have shown greater liberality. I refer to the Kennedy Sea Face and Chaupatty properties, aggregating a valuation of nearly 21 lakhs. I do not know if many members of this Council are aware of the history of the acquisition of these properties by Government. Both these properties were acquired by Government from the wreckage of the famous Back Bay Reclamation Company without the expenditure of a single rupee, while they cost the unhappy shareholders of this city over eighty lakhs of rupees. The right to reclaim the foreshore was given to the company on condition of its giving Government about 400 acres out of the reclaimed land. After sinking an enormous capital, the company found it impossible to carry out their project, but there was the condition with Government, and it could only save itself by making over to Government the area reclaimed by them—now the Kennedy Sea Face—and various properties they had purchased in Chaupati and Malabar Hill for several lakhs of rupees for getting material for reclamation. Surely properties built up with the money of the city and acquired from it in such a manner might well be given back to the city on an occasion like the present. Though I feel as if I were leading a desperately forlorn hope, I would still appeal for the good offices of your Excellency's Government to get these properties as a free gift to the city to be used either as open spaces or building sites.

A SPECULATIVE UNDERTAKING.

The second resource placed at the disposal of the Board takes the shape of a speculation in reclamation. It is in some trepidation and with some doubt that I join in consenting to its acceptance. But the calculations on which it is based appear hopeful and the reclamation, if successful, will also serve to provide healthy and valuable building sites in the expansion of the city within itself. The rest of the burden for carrying out the work of the Board is laid on the shoulders of the Corporation. As it is at present framed in the Bill, I do not know how to describe it. Besides the return from the Municipal properties devolving on the Board on the same terms as the Government properties, it is said that the Corporation will have to contribute a sum equal to a charge of two per cent. on the rateable value of all lands and buildings in the city. This will bring over 5 lakhs of rupees a year according to this year's returns; the amount will probably continue to grow in the future as it has done in the past. Whatever the increase, I am content that the city should contribute this definite 2 per cent. But is it really two per cent. in the Bill? Section 63 is certainly definite; it talks in a most firm and decided manner of "a lump sum not exceeding two per cent. on the rateable value of all buildings and lands in the city." Such emphatic words relieve you of all sense of uneasiness and you glow with a sense of assurance made doubly sure. But alas, you approach Section 70 and on the gate thereof is an inscription which reads: "All hope of profit ye who enter here." The boundary line of a lump sum not exceeding 2 per cent. dissolves into thin year, and in the benevolent and euphemistic Tudor fashion you are let in or any per cent. not exceeding, it is true, but not exceeding "the liabilities of the Board!" I know the soothing unguents which are administered to induce you to swallow this gilded pill; it is said to be only a sop to the ignorance of the people from whom loans are to be extracted, only this and nothing more. But I must say this is not business. If you give an unlimited power, you must calculate the consequences of doing so. I confess that I cannot contemplate with any amount of equanimity the laying of an additional burden on the rate-payers of the city. I am strongly of opinion that the only prudent course is to fix the per cent, without any means of tampering with it, and let the Board thus clearley realize that it must cut its coat accordingly, and that it must proceed at such a rate only as the per centage given to it will enable it to do.

DANCING TO ANY TIME THAT MAY BE CALLED.

This is all the more essential when we remember the difference between this Bill and the English Acts on which it is otherwise based as I have pointed out above. There is not the slightest idea given in the Bill as to the work the Board might embark on and the money that they might cost. Under the English Acts, the extent of the liability could be ascertained before Parliament is asked to confirm any scheme. It may be said that calculation have been made which show that two per cent. would suffice. But the calculations could be merely based upon certain assumptions as to what should be undertaken from time to time. But neither the assumptions nor calculations would be in the least degree binding on the Board, and the Corporation could be compelled to dance to any tune the Board might call for. My Lord, I cannot but view with the greatest concern the imposition of this unlimited liability on the Corporation, and I trust the Council will take into their most serious consideration this part of the Bill. With this exception, I must confess that the Bill comes out in an improved and satisfactory condition from the hands of the Select Committee, though there are some minor points on which I have amendments to propose. I feel bound to say that this satisfactory result is in no small measure due to the chairman selected by your Excellency for the committee. Our deliberations owe much to his large knowledge of everything concerning the city, while his clear grasp of facts and his liberal and sympathetic attitude to all argument and contentions were eminently conducive to a satisfactory discussion and settlement of all disputed questions. But however satisfactory this Bill may be made in council, let us all bear one thing in mind, that its successful working will mainly depend upon the watchful reasonable and judicious co-operation of Government, the Corporation and the public. So worded I hope and pray, that I may succeed in making the city which we love and of which we are so proud, as healthy as it is, beautiful for the benefit of its poorest as of its richest citizens. Such a result, my Lord, would raise a perpetual monument to the anxious sympathy and farseeing solicitude for the welfare and resuscitation of this city which were so conspicuously illustrated in your Excellency's speech the other day in the Town Hall.

CHANGES ON THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Dr. Balchandra Krishna said:—It is a matter for satisfaction that the important measure before the Council has undergone considerable change for the better during its progress through the Select Committee. I do not propose to dwell on this occasion on the principle of the Bill or the work which has been performed by the Corporation. I have already alluded to it in my remarks on the first reading of the Bill. As my friend the Hon. Mr. Mehta has already dwelt so extraordinarily and forcefully, I will not take the time of the Council. I will, therefore, address myself to some important points. One of the points which I mentioned at the first reading was with reference to the constitution of the New Trust. I then urged that one important interest viz., the Mill-owner's Association for reasons I then stated should have a direct representation on the Trust. I am glad to say that the suggestion has been favorably considered by the Select Committee. I still believe that the Constitution of the Trust would have given more satisfaction to the Corporation if, along with this addition, the the Select Committee have seen its way to recommend an additional Trustee to be elected by that body. Another point which I then raised was with regard to the fixing of the maximum and minimum salary of the Chairman and the remuneration to the Trustees. These points, also have received favourable consideration. The maximum salary of the Chairman has been fixed at Rs. 5,000 per month. The point with regard to the fixing of the minimum has been left open. I hope the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta suggesting the minimum at Rs. 2,000 will be accepted. As regards remuneration to the Trustees, may be permitted to remark that there is no entire departure from the principle embodied in the present Port Trust and Municipal Acts. It was proposed in the original Bill to give each Trustee a fee of Rs. 30 for every special meeting of the Board and Rs. 15 for each Committee meeting on the ground that the Trustees will be all business men and will not be able to afford time to attend these meetings unless adequate remuneration was given. I do not consider this as sufficient ground, because business men offer their services and their valuable time to the city not from any mercinary motives but purely from a sense of loyalty to citizenship and public duty. I was opposed to the retention of these provisions on the Select Committee, but as a compromise that the remuneration to a Trustee should not in any one month exceed Rs. 200 was arrived at I acquiesced in their retention.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD.

Considerable modifications in the Bill have been suggested by the Committee in regard to the Sections bearing on the operations of the Board. The most important these modifications is the provision that the Corporation should be furnished with a copy of every proposal in connection with improvement, reclamation street and police accomodation schemes. This will enable the Corporation to be in constant touch with operations of the Board, and is calculated to establish friendly relations between the two bodies. This will also afford an opportunity to the Corporation of making any representation to Government before the latter accord final sanction. Another modification recommended is that the Commissioner is bound to take action on a Resolution of the Corporation as on a complaint from three Justices, twelve rate-payers, &c. In regard to reclamations both the public and the Corporation are very diffident as to their ultimate success. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, therefore, suggested, and I concurred in the suggestion, that in order to ensure the greatest possible caution in proceeding with those schemes, Government should not sanction any such scheme proposed by the Board, but disapproved by the Corporation before it is submitted to an independent Committee of experts to be appointed half by the Government and half by the Corporation. I am sorry the majority of the Committee did not adopt this suggestion. I venture to hope it will meet with better reception in the Council

POLICE ACCOMMODATION.

As regards police accommodation scheme the Select Committee have simplified the wording of section 4 and after carefully considering the equity of the measure have proposed that all police accommodatio provided by the Board in the execution of a schem shall, after the expiration of the first lease durin the period of which the capital debt will be liquida ed by annual payments by way of rent, vest in th Corporation to be used for the same purpose and a subject only to such rent as will suffice to pay for m aintenance charges, and rates and, taxes. In the original Bill it was proposed that after the expiration of the lease the buildings will vest in the Governmente The claim of the Corporation having been fully considered, I entirely withdraw my objections on the point The provisions in regard to the Schedules of landed estates have been to a certain extent modified, and the schedules also have been amended to that extent. Ap rovision has been added empowering the Corporation to prolong the period of exemption from interest of 3 per cent per annum beyond the tenth year or from such subsequent period as may be approved by the Government of India. A further provision has been added that the Flats shall in no case be built upon, and no capital value shall be assessed in respect of them. It was the financial provisions of the Bill that had excited the greatest amount of adverse comment, and it is pleasing to note that the comment has borne good fruit. The Bill has emerged from the Select Committee in quite an altered form with respect to that point.

TITLE TO PROPERTY.

There have been many alterations, and modifications On the question of title to property and division of profits some sections have been re-drafted and others have been newly introduced. Section 63 which was very complicated, vague and difficult to understand has been completely re-drafted, so as to make it clear that what the Corporation have to pay is 2 per cent, on the rateable value of all taxable properties in the City, the contribution being enhanced in the case of ordinary property rates derived from areas occupied by the Board by any increase which may accrue from the ratable value of the property. The section as it is drafted is much more intelligible and is calculated to minimize friction between the two bodies. In case of any dispute between them, the deciding authority as recommended by the Committee, will be the Tribunal and not the Government as proposed in the original Bill. There has been a difference of opinion amongst members of the selects. Committee with regard to the retention or elimination of Sections 70, 71 and 72 which impose on the Corporation and through that body on the city, a contingent liability in the event of default on the part the Board. The majority of the Committee was in favour of retention on the grounds mentioned in the report, but the minority consisting of my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta and myself, holds that they should be eliminated. The omission in our opinion will conduce to careful and cautious administration of the resources at the disposal of the Board. The majority on the other hand think that their retention is essential to the financial success of the Board's operations and that it will serve as a gurantee to intending investors. In our judgment the Annual Municipal contribution ought to be a sufficient guarantee. There is no necessity for further guarantee of any nature proposed. On the contrary there will be tendency on the part of the Board to be extravagant in view of the belief that there are special resources to fall back upon in the event of difficulties.

THE AMENDMENTS.

There are several amendments of which the Hon. M Mehta has given notice. To my mind they are eminently reasonable. I trust they will commend themselves to the approval of the Council. As the late Mr. Telang, on a similar occasion, said" Like Oliver Twist we must always ask for more, and I am sure the Government will be pleased to grant more. In conclusion, my Lord, I cannot resume my seat without giving expression to my cordial obligations to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Ollivant, for the invariable courtesy and kindness with which he treated us during the proceedings of the Select Committee He showed a remarkable readinessto receive our suggestions and was uniformly fair and impartial to all the interests concerned. I am glad, was not a false prophet when I said on one last occasion that the interests of the Corporation and the City were in safe hands, for my anticipations have been fully realized, and no member of the Select Committee has shewn more anxiety to do Justice to the Corporation than the Chairman of that Committee. When the Bill is passed into an Act, and when Bombay is improved under its action, healthy Bombay will be standing a monument to your Lordship's sympathy, statesmanship, and resourceful anxiety for the welfare of this great city.

A PLEA FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION BUILDING.

The Hon. Mr. T. B. Kirkham said that he did not propose to occupy much time of the Council, but there was one thing which he thought ought to be said on the second reading of that important Bill. He cordially approved of the Bill and supported it with the greatest pleasure, believing as he did that it was based on sound lines and that some measure of that kind was absolutely inevitable. He did not think that anything better had been proposed in any direction, and the Bill in itself appeared to offer large opportunities for modification and adjustment as its working developed in order that any unforeseen circumstances might be dealt with. But the reason why he rose to speak was that he did not find in the Bill, nor in the report of the sub-Committee, nor in the exhaustive speech of his friend, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, any reference to primary education, or to buildings for primary schools. When the hon'ble member of Government in charge of the Bill introduced it, he defended particular sections with the argument, that if you remove large bodies of people from one portion of the city to another you must necessarily provide for police accommodation. The argument was absolutely unanswerable, but similarly in a civilized city provision ought also to be made for adequate primary school buildings. He, therefore, wished to obtain some assurance that in the general measures laid down for the improvement of the city, nothing specific appeared about primary school buildings which must be regarded as a most important want in connection with the city. He only, therefore, wished to say that he hoped that the members of the Joint Schools' Committee, who were charged with the administration of the school fund of the city and that the members of the Corporation, upon whom rested the statutory duty to provide adequate accommodation for primary schools in the area, he appealed to the members of the new trust itself when it came into existence not to forget the claims of the people to good school-buildings. He hoped that as each scheme came before these various bodies they would see that a site was set apart for a good school-building as a matter of course in each particular locality as arranged for, in order that the scandal, to which his Excellency's attention in the early part of his administration was illy directed, might be avoided in the record city of the future. He hoped that primary school-buildings—large, airy and wholesome school-buildings—in which the children of the city should be educated, would not be over-looked.

THE WORK OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant said:—It must be within your experience, your Excellency, more than it is within mine, that in more important assemblies than this a measure is occasionally brought forward which commands the support of all parties and receives the benevolent approval of the leader of the opposition, and notwithstanding that the same leader of the opposition will afterwards proceed to point out matters of detail needing correction so that in fact, he may convince the members of his own party and his constituents that, good as the measure is, if it had only been left in his hands it might have been made better. Another experience your Excellency must also have met with is that occasionally amendments are suggested in one place with the comfortable conviction behind them that they are sure to be rejected elsewhere, and I cannot but think that in some of the suggestions made to-day there is somewhat of the same feeling underlying the expressions. Of course it is extremely gratifying to me that upon all sides their is the admission that the Bill is improved through the deliberations of the Select Committee, and I wish to tender my personal acknowledgments to all the speakers for the cordial way in which they have spoken of my labours on that Committee. I must, however warn your Excellency against the danger attaching to these encomiums. The members of the Corporation are after getting all they wanted out of the Select Committee, preparing to attack your Excellency in the hope that the President of the Council may prove as complaint as the Chairman of the Select Committee. I could not but be amused when I heard that it was too late to make a claim based upon equity and Justice not clothed in legal garb. I thought the pockets of the Government had been rifled for there was hardly anything left beyond a mere subsistance of money, and in this situation it would be useless to appeal to the courts, for there would be little chance of obtaining a decree. Coming from general observations to particulars, I notice that Mr. Gokuldas considers that the powers of acquisition should be limited to lands which are immediately necessary for the work of improvement or sanitation and should not apply to the acquisition of other lands benefited by the scheme, because they merely mean profit to the board. I thought that was an argument which was thrashed out in the Corporation of Bombay at least ten years ago, I am quite certain that neither the Corporation of Bombay nor the great body of the ratepayers would support Mr. Goculdas in this matter, because if the profits of some of these improvements were to go into the hands of the proprietor, who accidentally happend to have his house near the land improved the result would only be that the burden falling upon the rate-payers would be very much larger than under the provision of this Bill. There was allusion from the same Hon. member to the necessity of

FURTHER SAFEGUARDS

being provided on the principle that is found in some corresponding English Acts. It must be remembered that here there is a special body created for carrying out these schemes, and that no single scheme can be accepted until the public have been made aware of it, that the Corporation under the amendments proposed by the Select Committee will have an opportunity of discussing it, and that, finally, scheme in all its details with estimates attached will have to be approved by the Government. I have seen already in some quarters the fear expressed that the safeguards are even too many and are likely to clog and delay the action of the board. I think that the safeguards provided are necessary, but I am of opinion that further safeguards in the way of appointed a Committee to report on the actin of what is a special committee would cause delay likely to defeat the objects of this till. Then as regards the special tribunal and the right of appeal. These matters were discussed in the Select Committee, and I think the provisions of the measures in these respects are in some respects the most important in the whole Bill. Already we know in Bombay what tremendous delay can attach to the acquisition of land. I need only mention one instance. When I was Municipal Commissioner a scheme was proposed for making a road from Naoroji Estate to Elphi-stoneBridge in communicating with the Docks. I believe that that scheme is now very much as I left it and nobody is to be blamed for the delay. The delay is entirely due to the difficulty in acquiring land and the lengthy procedure in the courts. When I was Municipal Commissioner I laid before Government and the Corporation a scheme for such a tribunal. I said I thought the President should be a judicial officer, and of the assessors one should be appointed by Government and the other represent the parties whose land was being acquired. That is what Mr. Goculdas recommends, but when you come to consider how the third member is to be selected you find yourself in difficulties as you want a permanent board which will gain experience in this class of cases. I think the Bill as now drafted ensures the persons whose lands will be acquired the certainty that their interests will not be ignored. I think we may trust—indeed it is always recognised—the Government to be fair, and I think the Council may rest assured that the Corporation will take care that a person qualified to act with a judical temperament will be appointed on their part, and the Government will do the same.

LIMITATION OF POWERS OF APPEAL.

It would defeat the object of this section in avoiding delay if we were to say that there should be an appeal either to the High Court or the Small Causes Court. I was rather amused to hear that the action of the Select Committee in providing for a direct representative of the Millowners' Association was made an argument for increasing the number of representatives which should be returned by the Corporation. In the Select Committee it was not even suggested I think that another representative should be given to the Corporation, simply because an addition of one was made to the number of members of the Trust on account of the Millowners Association; on the contrary the feeling there was weather it was desirable that we should have a board with so many members, and should we not omit one of the representatives provided for in the original Bill. Eventually we came to the conclusion that we could stand the number at fourteen. Now if I understand Mr. Mehta it is that the total number should be increased to 15 in order that the Corporation may be secured against this formidable antagonist.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta:—That is not my proposal.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant:—We will consider that when come to the amendments, I need not refer to the Hon. Mr. Kirkham's final effort on behalf of primary education. The matter came before Government in the later stage and I should strongly object to the Board diverting its funds to providing lands or houses for the poor schools. It is an object which finds no place in the Bill, and which would probably be absolutely illegal.

The Hon. Mr. Kirkham:—I did not mean that any funds should be diverted, but that in the framing of schemes consideration should be given to the necessity for accommodation for primary schools. The arrangements for funds would be another matter, and that is provided for in the Municipal Act.

The Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant:—We have already had to face, late in the day, provision for police, accommodation, and in doing so we had to consider a charge which was jointly shared by the Government and the Municipality. If this suggestion had been made at an earlier stage I do not think we could possibly have advised that any further provisions should be made for setting aside lands or buildings for schools. Those upon whom responsibility rests for providing such buildings will avail themselves of the opportunities created by the development of Bombay in consequence of the labours of this Board. One of the first things we have to consider is that time is short, and I do not propose to offer any further remarks except this that if by any reference to the Select Committees amendments I could have given greater assistance or shown any greater courtesy to the Council, I would have made those remarks. But I am a stranger to procedure here and I believe that it is not usual in submitting Select Committee's reports it is not usual to make any remarks. I should have been very sorry to have taken away from the valuable Select Committee's report, which was signed by the whole committee, by making observations which were only my personal remarks, and what was said in the report exactly expresses what the Select Committee has done in amending this Bill.

CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL IN DETAIL.

THE PORT TRUST REPRESENTATION.

Several amendments of a merely verbal character were proposed by Mr. Moriarty, the Legal Remembrancer, and agreed to.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved amendments to sections 4 and 5, with the object of omitting the representation of the Port Trust on the new Board, thus reducing the number of Trustees to the original total of thirteen. He urged that the effect of the change made by the Select Committee in giving a representative to the Millowners' Association was to decrease the proportionate power of the Corporation upon the new Board, leaving the Government very much better off in the matter than the Corporation, although the latter bore the financial burdens incidental to the scheme. The Port Trust representative if required could be provided for by giving to a Port Trustee one of the nominative seats given by Government.

The Hon. Mr. Hughes said: The Council will not be surprised to hear that I am not in favour of the Millowners' Association being given representation in preference to the Port Trustees. Without making invidious comparisons I may mention that the net rateable value of the Port Trust properties is Rs. 32 1-2 lakhs, or 50 per cent. more than the total rateable value of all the mill properties taken together, which is 14 1-2 lakhs. At 2 per cent. the mills represented by the Association will contribute Rs. 21,000 per annum to the revenues of the Trust, while the Port Trustees will at the same rate contribute over Rs. 40,000 per annum. The Port Trustees are a public body constituted under an Act. Their sole interest is in the general welfare of the trade of the Port, and I venture to claim that they represent the local interests of the trade in a wider sense than even the Chamber of Commerce represents them, because they are brought into the most intimate relations with every branch of the trade—not only with that carried on by the large European firms chiefly at the docks, but, also, through the three native gentlemen who are members of the Board and through their officers, with that which is in the hands of native merchants and is carried on at the bunders as well as the docks. I am glad to think, Sir, that not only are our relations with the native merchants most intimate, but also that we have their confidence in no restricted degree. Again, the Port Trustees are large landlords. Their tenants are very numerous, and embrace every class from the occupants of temporary huts on outlying properties to the owners of the substantial residential buildings at Mody Bay and on the Apollo reclamation. I believe I am right in saying that in Calcutta it is proposed to give the Port Commissioners the right of representation on what we here call the Standing Committee. However that may be, I think, Sir, that it will be a misfortune if the Chairman of the Port Trust, whoever he may be, is not a member of the new Trust. I take it for granted that the Port Trust representative will be the Chairman, and I hope these amendments will meet with the same favour at the hands of the Council that they met with at the hands of the Select Committee.

The amendment was also opposed by Dr. Bhalchandra and Sir Charles Ollivant, the latter urging that it was of very great importance that the commerce of the city should be largely represented on the Trust and that the three nominative seats should not be mortgaged by the provision that one of them should be filled by a Port Trust. It was important that Government should have the power to redress inequalities as to the representation of communities which might with regard to the members elected by the Corporation or other bodies.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta briefly replied, and the amendment was rejected.

THE PERIOD OF CHAIRMANSHIP.

Further verbal amendments moved by the Legal Remembrancer having been agreed to, the Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that for sub-section (1) of section 6 the following be substituted:—"The Chairman shall be from time to time appointed by the Governor in-Council for a renewable period of three years: provided that he may be removed from office by the Governor-in-Council at any time

which he advanced was that they must not tie down a man because in a moment of weakness he did what was wrong. But there was another stronger argument in his favour and it was that the Municipal Act took very great care not to fix the rental upon the rent. The Section, if it was allowed to stand as it was, would bulk down the guilty as well as the innocent party.

Sir Charles Ollivant moved that in line 30 after "such case" the words "save as the Tribunal may other wise direct" be inserted pointing out that this would meet Mr. Mehta's intentions. The motion was accepted by Mr. Mehta in substitution of his own and agreed to.

THE FLATS.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in regard to Section 53, sub-section 2, line 15, moved an amendment to add after the words "Flats" the following words "for which no capital value shall be charged." In proposing the amendment, he said that he felt very grateful to his Excellency's Government for coming to a decision on the vexed question between the Corporation and the Government.

The consideration of the amendment was postponed until after the consideration of Section 59 of the Bill.

THE FUTURE OF THE FLATS.

Mr. Mehta next moved that in sub-section (2), lines 17 and 18, after the words "any building of a permanent character" the following be added: "The intention being that the said lands shall be for ever open spaces, and shall be reserved for the recreation of the public."

Sir Charles Ollivant did not think that any alteration was necessary.

After some discussion, Mr. Mehta said that he would not press the amendment if the flats were given to the city. If the honble member said that the flats would go to the city after 99 years, and not revert to the Government, then he would not press his amendment at all if he got the assurance that was wanted.

Sir Charles Ollivant replied that no such assurance could be given as the question had not yet been considered by the Government.

After a division Mr. Mehta's amendment was lost, there being eight votes in favour of and ten against it.

Mr. Mehta next moved that in sub-section (3), line 1 after the words "temporary purpose" the following words be added: "not injuriously affecting the dedication of the said lands for the purpose of public health and recreation." He objected as to prevent the Hornby Sea Face and other open spaces being used for amusements and entertainments which had been carried on again and again, and which in spite of the promises of Government still continued. If the Corporation had been guilty of allowing such an unheal[thy] nuisance, everyone would declare it to be a public scandal.

Sir Charles Ollivant: As the Deputies of the Government of India will humbly accept the stigmas of Caughters,—but oppose the amendment.

Mr. Mehta: That being so, I will withdraw my amendment.

VERBAL AMENDMENTS.

On the motion of Mr. Moriarty, minor alterations were made in section 53 A line 185, in section 54, lines 6, 7 and 8. In section 58, lines 11 and 12, the words in the brackets were deleted, and at the end of the section the following paragraph was added: "An appeal shall lie, from the determination of the Collector under section 53 to the Tribunal." In section 59, lines 19 to 21, a similar alteration was followed. In the same section, line 25, after schedule D, a comma was substituted for a fullstop, and the following added: "Subject, however, to any reduction of capital debt made under section 58, and exclusive of the value of any land re-vesting in the Corporation under sub-section (3) of section 41."

Mr. Mehta proposed in section 59 A (1) to omit the words "save as provided in section 59 (3) (II) (b)"; in section 59 A (2) to omit the words "same as provided in section 59 (3) (II) (b)"; and to add after the words "such date" the following words: "not less than ten years." The first two amendments were withdrawn after an explanation from Sir Charles Ollivant, while the consideration of the third was postponed.

At the instance of Mr. Moriarty, verbal alterations were made in section 60, lines 11, 13, and 14.

THE RENTS OF THE RECLAMATIONS.

Mr. Mehta next moved in section 61 to omit the commencement up to section 10 and to substitute therefor the following: "For the first twenty years from the date when the reclamation of any area is completed in execution of a reclamation scheme," and to omit at the end after "leasable from," and to substitute "such area." His object was to ensure that the Board should have the rents of the reclamations for a reasonable period, after they had begun to yield revenue.

After some discussion, Sir Charles Ollivant accepted the principle in the amendment but on his suggestion the Council postponed its consideration to allow Government to determine when the period of 20 years should begin.

At the instance of Mr. Moriarty, in section 62, line for the figure "53" the figure 83 A was substituted. the same section, line 21, the words "of appeal" are deleted.

The Council then adjourned till to-day (Tuesday), noon,

CHINA MAIL NEWS

This week, there were indications that a storm was brewing in several quarters. From the North came vague rumours of warlike preparations, and on the 23rd inst. our correspondent telegraphed from Shanghai:

The Russian Minister at Peking has presented a final demand to the Chinese Government for the lease to Russia of Port Arthur and Talienwan on precisely similar terms to those under which Kiaochau has been leased to Germany. Russia promises free use of trade in her spheres of influence subject to the Chinese administration. Japan is protesting against the demands; and the situation in the North has now assumed a warlike aspect. The lease at Kiaochau to Germany was formally ratified by the Chinese Emperor on Monday, the 7th.

The excitement occasioned by that telegram was at its height when news of trouble in the Philippines was circulated. The telegraphic communication was interrupted between Hongong and coast ports and the Philippines, and it was afterwards ascertained that the insurrection was not in the seaboard but in the land line from Bolinao to Manila. It appears that the rebels have again risen to defy and that performance of the promises made by the Government when Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, surrendered. Mr. Pattey, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, is imprisoned, along with some Spanish soldiers in the telegraph station at Bolinao. H. M. S. Oliver was got ready for sea on short notice, and sailed for the Philippines to render assistance to British residents if required.

With reference to the telegram stating that a land ing of French marines had been made at Kwangchau wan, a Haiphong correspondent writes pointing out that the Bay is situated on the north side of the Lai-chow Peninsula, opposite Hainan. It is reported to be an excellent harbour with from five to fifteen fathoms of water.

At a meeting of the Foreign community held in the Foo-chow Club on the 25th Feb., Mr. Carles presiding, a resolution was passed authorising the Consular body to reorganise the local police, against whom here have, of late, been numerous complaints.

Through the exertions of the German Minister, foreign imports now going into the interior of China under transit pass, may in future be sold on their way to their destination.

Prince Henry of Prussia arrived in the Colony this week with the German squadron, Deutschland and Gefion. Prince Henry landed in his capacity as Admiral, and visited H.E. Major-General Black, Acting Governor. On the evening of the 9th he dined with Acting Governor, and afterwards held a reception at the German Club. His Royal Highness will have an extended stay in Hongkong owing to the German dockyard having to go into dock. During the docking of the Deutschland, the Prince will be the guest of Major-General Black.

The deposition of a number of officers from the Police force in connection with the recent gambling scandal has cleared the way for promotion for younger members in the service, and several officers have had rapid advancement. A list of promotions was issued this week.

The British battleship Barfleur and the torpedo boat destroyers Fame and Whiting have arrived from Singapore, to join the China squadron. The battleships Navarin and Sisoi Veliky have also arrived.

Mr. H. Cook, secretary and manager of the New Club, was found dead in bed on Wednesday. A "post mortem" examination of the body revealed the presence of irritant poison in the stomach. A ministerial inquiry will be held.

An armed gang robbery took place at Mangkok, in Kish Kowloon, on the evening of 7th March. The ers decamped with Dols. 8220 worth of valuables money. Nine men were arrested later in the ing with some of the stolen property in their ion.

The outbreak of smallpox is on the wane, The total number of cases reported in the Colony since 1st was 15,7. Twenty-six plague cases were —*North China Mail* (March 12).

TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's will relieve the poor sufferer immediate- harmless and pleasant to the taste, it sleep by relieving the child from pain, wakes "as bright as a button." It softens the gums, allays all pains, the bowels, and is the best known diarrhœa, whether arising from Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is where at is. 6d. per bottle.

Pearl Dentifrice whitens ests decay, and sweetens acid or gritty ingredients perfumed, it is the most se. Sold by Chemists and dosts, of 20, Hatton Gar- lates and noxious imita-

NEWS OF THE DAY.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose health for some time past has been in an unsatisfactory state, has now been peremptorily ordered home by his medical advisers. He will leave for England by the mail steamer of April 9th. Sir John Woodburn would seem to be indicated as Sir Alexander Mackenzie's successor, though it was officially announced a little time ago that his services on the Viceroy's Council were specially required this summer owing to important business in the department of which he has charge. Ill-health alone has compelled Sir Alexander Mackenzie reluctantly to resign; for his interest in carrying out his scheme of municipal reform in Calcutta is of the deepest, and he hoped to see the new Bill well into the hands of the Select Committee before leaving Calcutta for the hills. As, however, Darjling has now been forbidden him by the doctors, he has no option but to go home direct as soon as possible.

THE Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, who is about to retire from the Civil Service, was entertained at a farewell service dinner in Calcutta, on Friday evening. Sir James Westland presided. In addition to a permanent vacancy in the Calcutta High Court, due to Mr. Justice Trevelyan's retirement, other Judges will be absent on leave during the whole or part of the summer. These are Justices Hill and Sale—who have already left for England—Justices Macpherson and Ghose. Mr. C. A. Wilkins, who has been acting as Judge, also proceeds home at once for eight months on medical certificate. Sir H. T. Prinsep, on conclusion of his special duty in the work of cosolidating the Codes, will rejoin the Court in June for a month and then take privilege leave.

THE announcement of the appointment of a successor to Sir John Edge at Allahabad has been delayed so long, writes the local paper, that speculation had grown weary, and not a few whose wish in the matter not unnaturally assisted the thought, were fain to conclude that no body at home could be persuaded to take the appointment, and that it would fall to be made in India. As a matter of fact, we have reason to believe that that the Secretary of State, as originally advised, was minded to make the appointment in India; but considerations—which had no reference to judicial fitness—arose that were held to render such a course inexpedient in the existing circumstances. The appointment was then offered to more than one quarter at home and declined, and was finally settled only a couple of days ago. Mr. Louis Addin Kershaw, Q.C., who succeeds Sir John Edge, was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple on November 18th, 1872. He is a member of the North-Estern Circuit, where he has enjoyed a considerable practice for many years. "A man of good common sense, perfectly straight, who will not play to the gallery, and withal a very good fellow and a kind hearted gentleman:" this is a sketch in miniature by one who knows the future Chief Justice well. Mr. Kershaw was a great friend of the late Sir Frank Lockwood, and is one of the most popular and best liked men on the Northern Circuit.

The "jutka" drivers at Madras have petitioned the Government complaining of the loss of public patronage owing to the Madras electric tramways, and praying that pressure may be brought to bear on the tramways company in regard to the tolls levied by it. His Excellency the Governor has replied that he sympathises with the memorialists, but as the promoters of the tramways are legally entitled to levy the tolls they charge and in view of the benefits the population in general derives from cheap transport the Government is unable to interfere in the interest of the memorialists who form but a comparatively small section of the community.

MR. HUNTER, Telegraph Master of Colombo, who was recently supposed to have committed suicide, has been charged with the embezzlement of a sum of Rs. 3,000, since the 28th February last. Mr. Vane, acting Post-master-General, stated before the Magistrate that he had entrusted the accused with several sums of money, Rs. 559 in all, in cash, for the purpose of affixing stamps to messages. The stamps were not affixed to the messages, nor was the sum accounted for. The Magistrate returned the plaint to Mr. Vane to be amended, and the matter remains in abeyance for the present. In the meantime Mr. Hunter is at liberty and the accounts are undergoing a thorough overhauling and investigation. It is alleged that Mr. Hunter has converted telegraph stamps into money for his own use, and has appropriated money for telegrams in a number of instances.

FROM Sir Arthur Trevor's memorandum presented with the Budget it appears that the expenditure on railways under construction in Hurma will be exceptionally large in the ensuing financial year. For a long time some 50 lakhs were annually allotted to Burma, both for open lines and those being built; but when the Burma Railway Company came on the scene the outlay at once expanded. The construction of the Mandalay-Kunlon line, undertaken by the State at the express wish of the home Government, also tended to make expenditure larger. Thus for 1898-99 over 86 1-2 lakhs are put down for lines under construction, of which Rs. 42,95,000 are for the Kunlon project. The Mogaung-Myikhina branch, which leads to the Upper Irrawaddy receives 4 3-4 lakhs; this line of 40 miles has been already opened for goods traffice, and it is nearly completed. The Meiktila-Myingyan-Pakoku line, a cross-country one of 55 miles, which will be of much utility, is said to be still under the consideration of Government and the Company. A sum of 13 1-2 laks is put down for it, its whole cost exceeding 26 lakhs. The Sagaing-Monywa-Alon project is in similar case: 25 3-4 lakhs are allotted to it for the ensuing year, and 14 lakhs more will eventually have to be spent upon it. The line of 75 miles open up the Lower Chindwin Valley to a great extent, and should attract a large amount of traffice. As for the Mandalay-Kunlon extension its total length, as now surveyed, is 225 miles, and the estimated cost is a lakh per mile. Only the first 100 miles are under contruction, and 81 lakhs have already been spent upon it. It will take two years' more work before the banks of the Salween are reached, and then the question of the further alignment towards Yunan or Szecuen will arise, if the big project for tapping Western China by rail from Burma ever comes to maturity. In that case our engineers might begin their surveys beyond the Salween next cold weather, as it will be well to be prepared with plans in advance.

IT appears that the piratical fishing junks which infest the Chusan archipelago plunder one another whenever the chance offers. The other day, large fishing junk of Hsiang island, under a piratical fisherman named Chang "the fierce-eyed," while on its way homewards, laden with a large haul made from a junk, was set upon in turn by a small squadron of fishing craft from another island which had not been so fortunate, and in the conflict that ensued the large junk was utterly defeated, Chang being dangerously wounded with three musket ball in his chest, thirteen out of his crew of fifteen either killed or wounded, and everything on board taken away even to the rice bags for the crew.

ONE is glad to think, remarks the Allahabad paper, that it is seldom such severe comments have to be made by a High Court Bench as those passed by Mr. Justice Aikman on Friday. In the form in which the case had been sent up from the Joint Magistrate's Court, there was a serious discrepancy between the vernacular record and the Magistrate's notes: while the Session Judge's summary of the case, as tried in his Court, contained a statement amounting to a confession of guilt which had no place in the vernacular record.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON commenced, on February 28th, the eight days' sale of the library of the late J. H. Johnson, of Southport, the following being some of the chief prices realised on the first two days: Ainsworth's Guy Fawkes, 3 vols., 1st edition, £12 15s.; Antiphonale, MS. on vellum, £18 10s.; Audsley Ornamental Arts of Japan, special copy, £10 15s.; Biblia Latina MS. on vellum of the 13th century, £39 10s., of the 14th century, £25 10s., of the 15th century, with miniatures, £65; Biblia Germanica, printed at Augsburg in 1473, £49 10s.; Biblia Germanica printed at Nuremberg, 1483, £12 15s.; Biblia Germanica, with coloured woodcuts, 1483, £22; Bible, in English, 1537 (facsimile title) £18; Bible, in English, July, 1540, £60; Directorium Humane Vite, £10 15s.; Bryan's Dictionary of Painters, extra illustrated, £14; Burton's Arabian Nights, 16 vols., £28 10s.; Life in Paris, plates by Cruikshank, £10 7s. 6d.; Caxton's Cronycles printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1520, £24 10s.; and Chaucer's Works, printed by W. Morris at the Kelmscott Press, £27 10s.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A HIGH COURT SOLICITOR.

THE EVIDENCE NOT UP TO THE STANDARD OF PROOF.

MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in the testamentary suit of Meherbai against Manockbai, in connection with which allegations were made against Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, the defendant's solicitors. Mr. Hormusjee was accused of having tampered with two documents material to the suit. One of these was a register kept at the Towers of Silence, written by a clerk from information supplied by the funeral parties; and the charge against Mr. Hormusjee was that, upon a representation that it was required as evidence in this suit, he obtained it from the Towers of Silence and made away with it. The other document was called a death report. It was a printed form which the clerk at the Towers of Silence filled up from the register, and contained the same particulars. It was sent to the Municipal office, and there filed. The charge against Mr. Hormusjee in connection with it was that, upon a representation that he wished to show it to his counsel, Mr. Inverarity, and to get it translated for use in the suit, he obtained possession of it from the Municipal office, and then deliberately mutilated it by tearing off a corner which, it was suggested, contained writing unfavourable to his case. Although the inquiry related to a side issue, still the documents were, his lordship remarked, important pieces of evidence, and the suit could not be decided until the matter had been cleared up. It appeared to his lordship very desirable that such serious allegations, involving the character of a solicitor of the court, should be investigated with the least possible delay.

With regard to the mutilation of the municipal documents, his lordship said that the conclusion he had come to upon the whole of the evidence was that there was a substantial doubt, of which Mr. Hormusjee was entitled to the benefit. He contradicted the municipal peon, but what impressed his lordship more than his evidence, was that there appeared to be a period of time during which the movements of the peon, with the papers in his possession, were not accounted for. Looking to all the circumstances, the only safe inference his lordship could draw was that the peon's account of the way in which the papers in his charge were mutilated was not proved. His lordship regretted that this negative conclusion was the only one which he had been able to form. The difficulties in the way of any other explanation of the mutilation were obvious. How the documents were torn, if not by Mr. Hormusjee, who had an opportunity of getting at them; how in the short time available he could have corrupted and tutored the peon; and what was his motive, were questions upon which there was abundant scope for speculation and conjecture. With reference to the disappearance of the death register of the Parsee Punchayet, his lordship had some doubt whether he ought not to find that Mr. Hormusjee, on the 21st January, was in possession of the register. But considering that he was in the position of an accused person, against whom strict proof must be given; that the terms of the precept sent to the chief translator were not necessarily inconsistent with his statement; and that the chief translator spoke with some hesitation and doubt, his lordship thought that here, too, he must have the benefit of the doubt. It was right to add that, whatever else this evidence might prove, it suggested at all events up to this point, that Mr. Hormusjee intended not to suppress the evidence, but to use it. Some parts of Mr. Hormusjee's evidence were not at all satisfactory; and having referred to them at some length, his lordship added that the circumstances certainly justified a strong suspicion against Mr. Hormusjee. But what his lordship had to consider was whether, apart from mere suspicion, the actual evidence of Mr. Hormusjee having obtained and suppressed the register came up to the standard of strict proof required in such cases. And his lordship had come to the conclusion that the direct evidence of the chief translator was too doubtful and hesitating, and the circumstantial evidence of Mr. Hormusjee's conduct from the 20th January too slight and ambiguous, to satisfy that standard. His lordship dismissed the petition. The petitioners bear their own costs, and the defendant's costs to come out of the estate.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

205-97—Mansuklal D and J—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Jivraj Ladha—Thakurdas D and Co—Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

450—2576-98—R S Brown and Co—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

451—2576-98—R S Brown and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

Testamentary Suits

16-95—J R and Kolah, B and Kanga—Bajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Rasa—Framjee M and M.

2-96—Bhashunker and K—Shivshunker Ramshunker vs Ramshunker Amaram—M N Saklatwalla.

22-97—Matubal and J—Bhowanishunker Rattonji and others vs Ramdas Thakersey Vusoonjee Thakersey—Payne G and S.

30-97—Chatulal M and M—Wasudew Moreshanker Patvardhan vs Janardhan Venayeck Josi—Diksnit and D.

4-98—Little and Co—Ladkibai widow vs Mahalaxmibai and others—Hiralal M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYEBJEE).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

609-96—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Nassarwanjee Vatchagandy vs Maneckbai and others—Ardesir H and D.—Part heard.

149-97—Muljee and R—Lukmibai and others vs Ladkibai and another—Little and Co, and Hiralal M and M.

443-93—Muljee and R—Dwarkadas Lawjee Vassonjee vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Shamrao P.

93-92—Shamrao P—Kessowjee Mohanjee and another vs Ghella Dewjee and others—Inverarity and R.

For hearing objections on Commissioners Report.

133-94—J C Cama—Kuisoombhoi vs Fatmabibi widow and others—Ardesir H and D, and J Poon—In person.

Postponed Long Causes.

220-97—Bhaishanker and K—Amaibai vs Ally Mohomed Haji Sally Mahomed—Ardesir H and D.

405-96—Tyabjee B and Co—Alshabibee vs Bayabibai and others—Payne G and S, and J Peace.

113-93—M N Sakhawalla—Hussain Miya Ahmed vs Nawab Allum Alikaan Bahadoor BilaWar Nawaz Jung and another—Framjee and D.

37-97—Diksnit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and a nother—Payne G and S.

24-97—Hiralal M and M—Ajaoo Waghjee vs Heeravahu and others—R S Brown and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE FULTON.)

For Dismissal.

68-98—Thakurdas D and C—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Hemchand Jadowjee—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

689-97—In person—Dewjee Poonsey and others vs C A Turner and others.

40-93—Pestonjee R and R—Sorabjee Cursetjee Sett vs Rustomjee Dossabhoy Parani—King and Co

70-98—Edgelow and G—The Sirdars Carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate (To Ld vs Stanley Smith and another—Smetham B and Noble.

72-93—Ardesir H and D—The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld vs Wadilal Munsool thbhai.

77-98—Smetham B and Noble—Vishnu Hari Barve vs William Francis Jardine.

78-98—Craigie Laud O—Charles Agrew Turner vs Narrondas Odhowjee—Mad howjee V.

85-98—Captain and V—Nassarwanjee Eduljee Bottlewalla vs Sorabjee Cowasjee Sarti and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

47-97—In person—Rama Mahloo vs Girjabai and others—Part heard.

12-98—In person—Manu Mohomed vs Mohomed Amirally Punjabi.

Postponed Long Cause.

239-96—Roughton and S—John William Ward vs The B B and C I Ry Co and another—Crawford B and Co and Dickshit and D—Part heard.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE BYCULLA SCHOOL.

THE annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Bombay Education Society's Byculla Schools took place at the School premises last evening, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy presiding.

Previous to the above gathering, Mr. Justice Candy presided at the annual general meeting of the Council of Directors, at which the annual report and accounts were adopted and passed; and the following gentlemen were declared to have been elected directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs. F. A. Little, J. C. G. Bowen, T. A. Bland, E. H. Elsworthy, G. E. Pilcher, Leslie Crawford, and Major H. D. Olivier, R.E.

There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen in the roofed play-ground shed, where the general meeting was held. On a dais were seated the chairman and members of the Council of Directors. The proceedings commenced with the boys singing a song, "Those Evening Bells," followed by the girls singing "Sleep, Holy Babe.

The honorary secretary, the Rev. C. M. Barham next read the annual report.

Three more songs followed the reading of the report, and were received with well-earned applause as the first two songs were. The Chairman distributed the prizes to the girls, and Mrs. Peel (wife of the Rev. Mr. Peel) to the boys. The recipients of the prizes were greeted with continued applause.

Mr. Justice Candy, in then addressing those present, said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—Let my first remark be one of thanks to the managing committees for the honour and prestige which they have accorded to me in asking me to preside on this occasion. It is some years since I had the pleasure of a seat on the managing committee of this society, but I can assure you that I have not ceased to take a lively interest in their schools and in all that concerns their welfare. I have a more direct, because, so to speak it is an hereditary interest in the sister schools, known as the Indo-British Institution; but do not think that on that account I have any the less regard for these schools and the excellent work done here. (Applause). I have indeed, one confession to make; and I make it frankly; my feelings of interest are tinged with envy at your prosperous condition compared with that of our Indo-British Institution. We are the poor Cinderella; and I confess I do not see where the prince is to come from who is to lift us from our lowly hand-to-mouth condition. Here on the other hand, besides our general and trust funds, bearing interest, we have an endowment fund, bringing in an annual income of nearly Rs. 5,000. Then we have that excellent printing press, which when properly supported, as it ought to be, must give an appreciable addition to our finances. But I do not wish to exaggerate the resources of these schools. We may be rich as compared with our humble sister at the other end of the city, but we are certainly not rich enough to carry out to the full extent the pressing work which calls for the cordial co-operation of all of us. Like other charitable institutions in Bombay this society has during the past year suffered heavily from famine and plague, and to meet a deficit of over Rs. 5,000 the directors have had to draw on certain funds, which would otherwise have been treated as capital and not as current revenue. I do earnestly trust that the charitable public, not only in the Town and Island of Bombay, but throughout the Presidency will become alive to the excellent work done by these schools, and will support them by regular subscriptions and by increased offertories. The stability of an institution like this must depend upon its permanent income, and to ensure this we must try to increase the number of its regular subscribers. A windfall like the handsome gift alluded to in the current report is most gratefully received; but it is only very seldom that we can look for such generous additions to a year's income. Therefore, I lay stress on the duty which devolves on us all—the duty of enlisting the sympathy of all Europeans for a part of this Presidency. The full name of the society is "The Society for Promoting the Education of the poor within the Government of Bombay." The main object of the society is the education and maintenance of the children of the European or Eurasian poor within the Presidency of Bombay. I confess when I look at the list of our benefactors and subscribers the fact strikes me that we are not supported by the outside public as much as we ought to be. This is not a local charity. We draw our children from all parts of the Presidency; and we appeal to all Europeans in the Presidency to help us. Ladies and gentlemen, before I leave the subject of finances, there is one matter on which I wish to say a few words. The gentleman, who has jealously guarded the finances of this society for many past years will, in a few weeks, be leaving Bombay, in all probability, never to return to India. Below me, I see, is no empty or merely honorific title to be "Honorary Treasurer" of this society, such as Mr. Orr has been for so many years. Honorary no doubt it has been for the work has been done for no reward, but the satisfaction which must be rightly felt by one who has spared neither time nor trouble to do good to others. I feel sure that you will all agree with me that the least we can do is to thank Mr. Orr most cordially for the work which he has done for this society so thoroughly and so ungrudingly. Boys and girls, I want you especially to join in these words of thanks. It is for you mainly that Mr. Orr has laboured so long. You may not at first sight realize what it is for a hard-worked official to undertake the duties of treasurer of the Bombay Education Society. But, you may remember, as our Bishop said last year, the only occasion we have worked with an office bearer in an institution like this, who can fully appreciate the sacrifices which his work entails, coming as it does at the close of a long day's professional duties. You, boys and girls, like all of us will much miss Mr. and Mrs. Orr from Bombay, so let us all join in wishing them a good voyage, and many happy years of well-earned rest in the old country. (Loud cheers). Boys and girls I must not omit to congratulate the prize-winners among you on your well-earned success, and to those of you who have not been successful in winnings prizes, though in many cases you may have worked hard for them, I would say: do not give way to the feeling of disappointment. Remember, the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. Though you may not be able to understand or realize it now, the discipline of your present disappointment may have been the best thing which could happen to you. We, who are grown up and have passed many years in the battle of life, can look back and see that what he thought at the time was a bitter disappointment was really an important factor in the formation of our character. and so I say to you, do not be too disappointed if you have won no prize do more than command success deserve it. Ladies and gentlemen before I sit down I am sure you will wish me to offer our hearty congratulations to the Masters and Mistresses of these Schools for the conspicuous success with which they have carried out their duties in an especially trying year. (Applause.) To gain all the three Government senior scholarships offered in Bombay two years in succession is indeed a record of which Mr. English may well be proud. And as the report shows, Mi-s Parker and her assistants deserve every possible acknowledgments for their hard work done in a trying year. Let us hope that brighter times are soon coming for Bombay, and that what ever happens the Byculla Schools will continue to flourish. (Cheers.)

Mr. Orr, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said Mr. Justice Canady came as a member of that service from which they had derived some of their best friends. He was also known as the promotar of education and the sympathiser of the poor. (Applause.)

Cheers having been then given for Mr. Candy and Mrs. Peel, the proceedings were closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Previous to the above gathering Mr. Justice Candy presided at the annual meeting of the directors at which the annual reports and accounts were passed, and the following gentlemen declared to have been elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. F. A Little, J. C. G. Bown, T. A. Biand, E. H. Elsworth, G. E. Pilcher, L. Crawford, and Major H. D. Olivier, R. E.

Mr. J. W. Orr proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Justice Candy, who, he said, deserved their warmest gratitude and acknowledgments. (Applause.) He was a representative of the highest branch of the Judicial Service, and he also belonged to that service, the members of which devoteg their lives and their talents for the benefit of this country, to which they had done muchgood. (Cheers But) there was another ground for holding their Chairman in higher esteem—namely that he belonged to a family, the past members of which had shown the greatest interest in the welfare of the people of this land, and had been distinguished for their sympathy with the poor of all classes. (Cheers.)

The proposition was carried with acclamation. The singing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings; and three cheers were given for the Chairman, and for Mr. and Mrs. Orr.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th March, 1898, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	50,000	2,09,000	4,000	2,63,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	103	433	9	570
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	4,62,715	14,81,717	37,293	19,71,755
Total for 9 weeks ...	5,02,715	16,90,717	41,293	22,34,755
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	77,893	1,87,197	2,888	2,67,978
Per mile of Ry do.	169	406	6	581
Total to corresponding date do.	8,94,749	19,55,330	43,779	25,93,858

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 4,978
Ditto, to date ..... " 3,59,103

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A HIGH COURT SOLICITOR.

MEHERBAI VS. MANOCKBAI, WIDOW.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the above suit in which Meherbai, daughter of Pallonjee Nowroji Todiwalla, and Jehangir Jamsetji Collect, the executrix and executor, applied for probate of the last will and testament of Jaijee, widow of Herjibhoy Nowroji Bhathena. In connection with the suit a question had arisen with regard to the alleged defacement of certain Municipal documents and the disappearance of the Parsee Punchayet's register of deaths by some default of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors. Mr. Russell and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the petitioners; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the caveatrix.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in delivering his judgment, said that, in this case, if it had not been for certain questions which arose towards the conclusion of the hearing, he should not have thought it necessary to reserve his judgment. The only issue was whether the document propounded by the petitioners dated the 20th March 1897 was the last will and testament of the deceased Jaijee. His lordship, after reviewing the evidence, said he had come to the conclusion that the petitioners had failed to satisfactorily prove that Jaijee was of sound and disposing mind, and that the document propounded expressed her true will. The petition was, therefore, dismissed.

With regard to the allegations made against Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, his Lordship said: The only difficulty which I have felt in the case relates to certain serious questions which arose in the course of the hearing in connection with the conduct of Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee Chothia, one of the solicitors for the defendant. Mr. Hormusjee was accused of having tampered with two documents material to the suit. One of these was a register kept at the Towers of Silence written by a clerk from information supplied by the funeral parties, and containing particulars about the deceased, such as his or her name and residence, the cause and time of death, the doctor attending the case, the duration of the illness, and so on. It was the register in use at the Towers of Silence from the 1st November, 1897 to the 31st December, 1897, and it contained certain particulars about Jaijee's illness on the 20th March, 1897. The charge against Mr. Hormusjee in connection with the register is that upon a representation that it was required as evidence in this suit, he obtained it from the Towers of Silence, and made away with it. The other document is called a "death report." It is a printed from which the clerk at the Towers of Silence fills up form the register, and contains the same particulars. It was sent to the Municipal office and there filed. The death report in question gives particulars of the death and illness of Jaijee. The charge against Mr. Hormusjee in connection with it is that, upon a representation that he wished to show it to his counsel Mr. Inverarity, and to get it translated for use in this suit, he obtained possession of it from the Municipal office, and then deliberately mutilated it by tearing off a corner which, it is suggested, contained writing unfavourable to his case. Although the inquiry into these charges unavoidably took some time, and related only to a side issue in the suit, still the documents were important pieces of evidence in connection with Jaijee's illness and death. The suit could not have been decided until the matter had been, as far as possible, cleared up, and it appeared very desirable that such serious allegations involving the character of a solicitor of the Court should be investigated with the best possible delay, and while the recollections of the witness were still fresh. The facts relating to the death report were first brought to my notice by Mr. Noble when in the witness-box. On Wednesday, the 2nd February, Mr. Hormusjee went to Mr. Leask, the Assistant Health Officer at the Municipal office, and asked to be allowed to take away the death report of Jaijee, for which a subpœna had been issued to the Municipal Commissioner last November, as the case was coming on next day, and he wished to show the report to his counsel Mr. Inverarity, and it would have to be translated by the Official Translator. He made a similar request regarding the death report of Pallonjee, Jaijee's husband, which was not included in the subpœna, and he promised not to keep the reports longer than was necessary, and to return them immediately. The two reports were in separate files. There was some discussion as to the details, of which Mr. Leask and Mr. Hormusjee are not exactly agreed, as to how the files should be sent. Mr. Hormusjee says that Mr. Leask offered to let him take them by himself, but that he requested Mr. Leask to "send anybody he liked, either a clerk or a peon." Mr. Leask is quite certain that he made no such offer. He says that he was about to send a clerk with the files, but that Mr. Hormusjee observed that he would not take away a clerk, and a sepoy would be sufficient. He probably said that Mr. Hormusjee may have said "send anyone you like with them," though he does not remember it. Mr. Leask then called Krishna Vithu, one of the office peons, and told him to go with Mr. Hormusjee with the papers. Both Mr. Leask and Mr. Hormusjee saw the two death reports, and are certain that they were then unmutilated. Mr. Hormusjee and the peon then left the office together, the peon carrying the files. According to Mr. Leask, Mr. Hormusjee and the peon, this was about 2 o'clock. About two hours later the peon returned, and immediately made a report, which Mr. Leask took down in writing. When the files were looked at, it was seen that both Jaijee's and Pallonjee's reports, and several others in both files not connected with this suit, had been mutilated by their right hand top corners being torn off. The peon's report was to the effect that, from the Municipal office, he went with Mr. Hormusjee to the High Court in a hack victoria, he sitting by the driver, and at first having the papers in his hand. After they had started, Mr. Hormusjee asked him to put the files inside the carriage, which he did. He then saw Mr. Hormusjee examine the reports and tear off the corners of several in both files. He remonstrated and threatened to tell his master, but Mr. Hormusjee replied that there was no harm, that it did not affect the peon or his office, and proceeded, in view of the peon, to tear off more corners. On arriving at the High Court the peon took the papers from the carriage. They were taken to Mr. Inverarity's office, shown to him, and then returned to the peon. This is the substance of the peon's statement. After taking it down, Mr. Leask wrote a letter to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, requesting an explanation, and on the following morning, the 3rd February, Messrs. Crawford and Burder wrote, on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner, to Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, informing them of what had happened, and enclosing a copy of the peon's statement. This correspondence was brought to my notice at the sitting of the Court the same morning. The peon Krishna Vithu was examined, and repeated the statement which he had made to Mr. Leask. After Mr. Leask and a clerk at the Municipal office, Dinkur Sitaram Laske, had been examined, Mr. Hormusjee gave his evidence. He gave an absolute denial to the peon's story. He said that the peon kept possession of the papers during the whole of the drive from the Municipal office to the High Court, that he never asked the peon for them or mutilated them, and that when shown to Mr. Inverarity and returned to the peon they were in precisely the same condition as when Mr. Leask had parted with them. Mr. Inverarity gave evidence strongly supporting Mr. Hormusji's statements. He said that he examined the death report of Jaijee with particular care, but did not examine the report of Pallonjee as all carefully. He had Jaijee's report in his hand for a considerable time, he turned over several pages of the file, he made Mr. Hormusji point out the time where the date was, he asked Mr. Hormusji if the hour of death was mentioned and received an answer in the negative. He questioned Mr. Hormusjee about the word "paralysis" which, being in English, made him rather suspicious. He compared that word with the signature of the doctor at the foot of the report, and so closely did he inspect the document that he is able to say:—"I am as certain as a man can be of anything in this world that the paper was not torn at this

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. BINET, the well-known French psychologist editor of "L'Annee Psychologique," has been studying the literary power of children by making them write a description from observation, memory, or photographs. His results are interesting and enable him to divide the children into four groups: (1) the descriptive type, which only describes the objects, especially its prominent characters, without attempting to seize their significance; (2) the observing type, which fixes the attention on the subject, judging and interpreting what is perceived; (3) the emotional type, which attaches emotional terms to the objects, though this type is not necessarily emotional in ordinary life; (4) the erudite type, which, instead of describing the object, expresses its knowledge of it.

M. Binet also applied his test to older persons in placing before them a cigarette to be described. It was not a very inspiring object, we are afraid but it served to show that three of the four types given above are found among adults. The missing type is the emotional; but perhaps it is difficult to "gush" over a cigarette. A new type, however, now appears, namely (4), the idealistic, imaginative, and poetic type. Artists have been so much decried of late by a certain school of psychologists, Nordau, Lombroso, and Co., and by some other men of science, that M. Binet's last result may console them. Surely the poetic or idealising type, which is the latest to develop, has some title to be regarded as the highest of the group.

Mr. H. E. Crampton Junior of Columbia University, has succeeded in grafting moths on other moths by cutting two chrysalids, fastening the cut edges together, and brushing the line of junction with paraffin, which hardens and keeps them together. When the moth is ready to leave the chrysalis his exit is assisted by picking off the shell in bits. More of the grafts succeed when the moths united are of the same species.

Toads, frogs, and snakes have been grafted before this, but Mr. Crampton is perhaps the first to graft insects. The best results are got when more than half of each insect is used in the graft. The moths are grafted head to head, or tail to tail or in tandem, or as twins, like the Siamese twins. Mr Crampton took up the work as an amusement, but his results promise to impart a protective colouration to useful insects, for colouration may be transferred from one specie to another through grafting.

The dog seems to have been the earliest friend of man among the lower animals. He was the first to be domesticated. According to Professor Studer, of the Swiss Society of Natural History, the oldest Egyptian dog was the "peat dog," and belongs to the New Stone or Neolithic Age of prehistoric archæology, that is to say the distant period before men had the use of metals.

There were four varieties of dog in the Bronze Age which followed, and in the period of Lake Dwellings. The German hunting hounds, the sheep dog, and poodle are lineal descendants of these. In America the dog was used for traction by the Eskimo, but not for the chase. The dogs of Mexico and Central America seem to have been raised for food of sacrifices. In some American tribes the dog is a sacred animal of their legends, but is disliked for all that.

Professor W. Hallock and Dr. F. S. Muckey, at a recent meeting of the American Physiological Society demonstrated that the larynx is essentially a string, not a reed instrument. In the correct mode of producing the voice, the pitch is controlled by the intrinsic muscles of the larynx, and "registers" should be absent. Registers come from the action of the extrinsic muscles interfering with the proper action of the instrinsic muscles and causing a distortion of the larynx. The authors also verify the conclusions of Von Helmholtz and Konig regarding the quality of tones. The chest, it appears does not act as a resonance chamber.

Mr. W. B. Cannon, of Harvard University, has made a number of interesting Rontgen photographs of the stomach and asophagus in the act of swallowing and digesting food. To enable the Rontgen rays to show the food taken it was mixed with subnitrate of bismuth.

The "soapstone," or "tfol," used by the Arabs of Algeria and Tunisia for washing their "burnous" is waxy and light. It is found at Sidi-Khaled, and some oases of the Zibans. The colour varies from red to grey and white, according to the oxides in it; but the stone consists essentially of alkaline and earthy silicates, carbonate of lime, free gelatinous silicate, day, sulphates, and alkaline chlorates and earths.

Their substance is an absorbent of oil, and Dr. Flamel has employed it to absorb heavy coal oil, so as to furnish a good antiseptic soap. In the form of powder it may also be employed as a vehicle for many other antiseptics, Solid perfumes, or "scented sticks, have already been made with it.

Two Americans—Messrs. Wise and Eddy—have applied the kite to signalling purposes. Coloured lights are attached to the kite, which ascends to a height of about 500 feet. A code conversation was carried on in this way over a distance of ten miles.

"Barisal guns," or mysterious noises like the sound of cannonades, been heard in many countries. The Alpine peasants formerly ascribed them to the damned souls of the Lords of Rothbal, and they are still called the "shots of Rothenbourg." In the Jura they are known as the "Shots of Morat," after a legend which goes back to the 15th century. The reader will be remined of the strange noises of the Catskills in "Rip Van Winkle."

In the works of Riemann there is a foresight of this phenomenon, if, as meteorologists imagine, it is produced by a rapid perturbation of the atmosphere giving rise to waves of sound. The experiments of MM. Violle and Vauthier also show that a noise made at one end of a pipe by an explosion of gunpowder, produces a report like a pistol shot at the other end.

M. Louis Besson, sub-chief of the meteorolegical service of the Observatory of Montsouris, has invented an ingenious apparatus for determining mechanically the direction of the wind. It is highly ingenious, but would require an illustration for clear description. Apparently it will be very useful to meteorologists.

Professor Alexander Agassiz has been studying coralat Honolulu, and concludes that Darwin's theory of coral formation is incorrect. He believes that coral is always a comparatively thin crust on the top of a mountain which has been submerged or on a volcanic pile.

The germination of truffles is just now the subject of researches by M. de Grammont de Lesparre, in France, and his results are being communicated to the Academie des Sciences. He finds, among other things, that the leaf of the hazel is the best to make the spawn of truffles germinate. After it comes the oak leaf and then the pine leaf. The growth is more vigorous in October and November than in summer.

A syndicate started in America for furnising sensational articles on scientific matters has succeeded so well in purveying sensations that Professor Mendenhall has condemned its methods in "Seienc." The general public, not being scientific are easily duped by such sensational articles, because while in matters of politics or art their common sense and taste comes to their assistance, in the magic science both of these instincts fail them, and they are disposed to believe anything they are told. All the more reason for caution in accepting loose or sensational statements unless given on good scientific authority and by recognised writers.

We have already learnt that the cinematograph was employed with success during the recent solar eclipse, but M. Camille Flammarion has turned it to the further use of exhibiting to a large audience the various celestial movements. He has photographed the heavens at different times from sunset to sunrise with a wide-angled lens in the cinematograph, and as the whole movements during a single night are projected on the screen, and passed through in a few minutes, the very rapid rate of exposing the photographs is required. For showing sunset at one horizon followed by the movement of the stars and sunrise at the other horizon, and also the movement of the moon amongst the stars, this method has been employed with great success. He proposes in addition to this to photograph the sun spots, and thus exhibit by their movement the rotation of the sun. For the earth he has constructed a large model, and photographed it with a cinematograph when rotating and illuminated by light arranged so as to represent the sun; this was exhibited at the last meeting of the French Astronomical Society, and was greatly admired.

Many people object to pyro developers because they leave a stain on the negative, which requires a long soaking in alum to remove. To obviate this difficulty I have been in the habit of adding pyro to developer at the last moment before using. I make up my stock solutions as follows: A.—Sodium sulphite, 240 gr., citric acid, 20 gs., water, 20 oz. B.—Potassium carbonate, 240 gr., bromide potassium, 20 gr., water, 30 oz. Just before I am ready to use the developer I weigh out 8 gr. of pyro for every ounce of solution A that I propose to use, and place the pyro in the bottom of a measuring glass, and pour the required number of ounces upon it. It dissolves very readily. One can generally tell how many ounces of developer they will use for a given batch of plates, but as a safeguard I always weigh out an extra dose of pyro, wrap it in oiled paper, and put it in a dry place, an air-tight box or wide mouthed bottle. It is convenient to weigh out a lot of these little packages of pyro and store in this way, so that there will be no delay when you are ready to develop.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Vulcan, 2,211 tons, Captain W Curtis, cleared yesterday for Cochin in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Orissa, 3,525 tons, Captain R B Wood, will sail to-day, for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain H Willsher, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,011 tons, Captain W J Crebbin, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo, and Mrs Stewart, Mrs Crebbin and 2 children as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr and Mrs H F Wagstoff as cabin and 24 deck passengers.

THE s s Goodwin, 2,932 tons, Captain D Kerr, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, evening from New York, (13th January) brought a cargo of 1,60,023 cases of kerosine oil and 1,000 barrels of lubricating oil. The vessel is consigned to the Standard Oil Company.

THE Wilson Line s s Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain B H Rogers, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Costley and inf Miss Hunt and infant, Mrs Rowbsck and 4 children, Mrant Pothecary, Mrs Barlow, and Mrs Blyth and child.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Mekado	2336	Raywork	Hull		F M & Co
B	Othello	3367	Rogers	Hull	29-3	F M & Co
D	Ras Elba	1769	Moore	Genoa		W & A G & Co
F	Radley	1384	Tailick	Hamburg	3-3	Bo Co
G	Healy	1469	Griggs	Genoa	29-3	J M & Co
K	Kaveri	553	Esmail	Bhownagar	29-3	S & Co
M	Afgan	1439				H C Joosub
N	Glan Macrae	1654	Elliot	Marseilles		F M & Co
P	Trelyon	1990	Blake	Trieste		W & A G & Co
Q	Hq Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	31-3	H S Sidick
30	Ton Crane					
	Bq Pawady	458	Junghans	Mauritius		V E & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Australia	2192	Tait	Liverpool	1-4	W & A G & Co
2	Kt Bachelor	402	Froggatt	Marseilles	2-4	K N & Co
4	Singapore	2432	Pizarello	Genoa	30-3	N G Italiana
5	Coromandal	2781	Filard	China	29-3	P & O Co
6	Oriental	3985	Jephson	London	2-4	P & O Co
8	Imperatrix	2353	Rasbovich	Trieste	1-4	A L S N Co
10	Orissa	3545	Wood	Calcutta	2-3	M M & Co
12	Radisheimer		Sandstect	Hamburg		G & Co
15	Brindisi	296	Watkins		31-3	P & O S N Co
16	Courland	760	Leuton	Natal	25-3	D A & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola ..... 417 Livingstone... Karachi... 29- M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ancona ..... 3142 tons gross..... P & O S N Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 3m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 3m. 44·3o of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	H M S Plassy	Prance	Karachi, March 26

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Aphrodites	Morgan	Dunkirk
	Kangra	Wilsher	Persian Gulf
	Vulcan	Curtis	Cochin

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, Livingstone, from Karachi.
" Orissa, Wood, for Calcutta.
" Nawab, Crebbin, for Calcutta.
" Othello, Rogers, for Hull via Karachi.

The steamer Oriental, entered for loading yesterday for London, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 26.

Fairley, Capt, Bengal, P W D, on medical certificate, from Roorkee
Swaine, Surgn Lt-Col, Bengal, I M S, from furlough, from England
Stanton, Capt, Bengal, 3rd B I, from leave, from England
Fiennes, Capt, Bengal, 9th Lancers, from leave, from England
Johnson, Major, Bengal, D A A G, from leave, from England
Campbell, Lt, Bengal, 4th Rajputs, on medical certificate, from Calcutta
Ommanney, Capt, Bengal, 1st Goorkha Rifles, from furlough, from England
Fulton, Lt-Col, Bengal, 1st Goorkha Rifles, from furlough, from England
Hogg, Capt, Bengal, 8th Cavalry, from furlough, from England
Henry, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, from leave, from England
Mullins, Surgn Major, Bengal, A M S, from leave, from England
Becher, Major, Punjab, Bedfordshire, from leave, from England.
Forth, Capt, Punjab, 30th P I, from leave, from England.
Addison, Surg-Major, A M S, on leave, from Deolali,
Bell, Lt, Bo, R Fus, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 26.

Earle, Major, Bo, K O Y L I, on med cert, to England
Bethan, Capt, Bo, 8th Bo L, on leave, to England
Creagh, Col, Bo, A Q M G, on duty, to Aden
Brown, Capt, Bo, 8th Bo I, off leave, to Baroda
Williams, Capt, Ben ar, A C G, on furlough, from Allahabad
Rowlandson, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Gordon High, on duty, to Rawal Pindi
Barlow, Lt, Punj, 1st Hampshire Regt, on leave, to England
Stookey, Lt, Punj, R E, on leave, to England

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 28th March, 1898.

1. The Scout Contest will take place at the Bandora ranges on Saturday afternoon, the 2nd of April.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th March, 1898.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms, Ammunition and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so early as possible.

2. The Competition for the Presidency medal and Tennent Memorial Challenge Cup, will be held at Coorla on Friday next the 1st proximo, at 6-45 a.m. Members competing for these will wear uniform. The distance will be as follows:—200, 500 and 600 yards. No. of rounds—One sighting shot and 7 rounds at each distance. Position—standing at 200 yards, any military at 500 and 600 yards. Targets and Scoring-regulation. The following marksmen are eligible to compete:—Captains T M English and F W English; Lieut D J Sharp; Cr-Sergts J E Keess, E W Thomas, H Black and W J Knight; Sergeants J W Gordon, H Cassells, J A Mackinnon, A R Sharp and E Chilts; L-Sergt W Walmsley; Corporals O M P Clyne, J J D'Souza and H Row; Volrs F T Gidney, R H Silkirk, F H English, F Hanlsworth, H E Prescott, A D'Silwa, J W Hendrock, J A D'Cruz, W T Sullivan, A H Underdown and Cadet J Limpess.

3. Extract from General Orders, Mily Dept, dated Simla, 18th February 1898, is published for information:—No 209, Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain T D O Barry, resigns his Commission.

4. Captain T M English, will take over Command of B Company from this date until further orders.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIGESTION
can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S
Remedial FLUID.
Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

Sore Throats.
"You cannot do better than gargle with "CONDY."
Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D., Physician to The Throat Hospital.
Gargle with CONDY'S
Remedial FLUID.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

A better and more wholesome beverage for daily use, for adults and children, cannot be thought of than Cocoa, i.e., than *good* Cocoa, for it is far from indifferent which Cocoa one takes. By asking for Van Houten's, known all over the world on account of its excellence, one is certain to get a really pure and good soluble Cocoa. Van Houten's Cocoa is *refreshing* without the prejudicial effect on the nervous system frequently experienced from the use of beverages which are only stimulants. It is *nourishing* and yet *easily digested*, and at the same time it is *of exquisite* flavour.

One of its merits is its economy in use, an excellent breakfast cupful of Van Houten's Cocoa (a drink for a prince), *costing less than one farthing*.

A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL:—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest manor the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BATH GATE & Co. Calcutta

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN. "Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6 PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1's

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE" Darling Brand from all Chemists. Wholesale Depot:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

Toilet "Lanoline" FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

Neave's Food

"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."
GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

For
Infants—
"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and, being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food."
SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

Invalids—
"May rely upon it whenever a diet of this class is required."
H. C. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S.

Growing Children—
"The children I have known fed upon it have invariably been models of good health."
WILLIAM JOHN, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A.

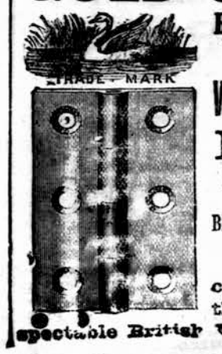
And
The Aged—
"The Food is equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."
"MEDICAL MAGAZINE."

Best and Cheapest.
In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

ATKINSON'S
NEWEST PERFUME
AOLINE (Regd.)
"Most Refreshing."
NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.
A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.
"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London,
INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

Thousands of testimonials prove the excellence of ARBENT'S CELEBRATED "MANDARIN" RAZORS, with fully warranted interchangeable blades, which never require grinding. All who use them speak with unbounded enthusiasm of their capacities, and even those with the strongest beards and most tender skins are unanimous in saying that with no other Razors can they obtain such a remarkably easy and perfectly luxurious shave as with Arbent's. Made only by A. ARBENT, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbens," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality. Of principal Importers and Dealers.

GOLD & Co.'s
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.



NOTICES.

*ERADICATES SCURF & DANDRUFF
KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES
KOKO FOR THE HAIR
Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Gray's Inn Road, London, Eng.

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—Pope.
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"EXCOEL"
In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma
"Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analyst*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE
½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS
Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered)
A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
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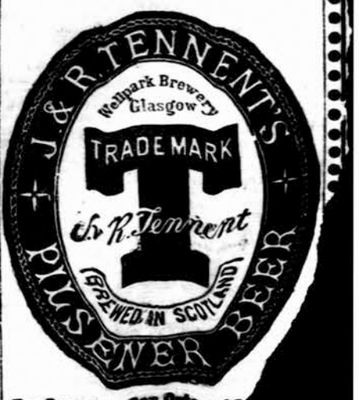

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